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Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1081.

VOL. XVIII NO. 220-- BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns

BENGAL'S HOMAGE TO JATIN DAS

Mad Rush to Have Last Glimpse of the Martyr

BIER LOADED UNDER WEIGHT OF FLORAL TRIBUTE

Body Kept in State in Town-Hall

TOUCHING SCENES AND SOLEMN OFFERINGS OF "PUSHPANJALI" BY WOMEN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15

The funeral procession, carrying the mortal remains of Jatindranath, started amidst unprecedented scenes from the Howrah Town Hall at 7.30 a.m. after touching ceremonies performed by ladies, who streamed in long before dawn. From the Howrah Townhall to Harrison Road was one seething mass of humanity. It was with great difficulty that the procession, which consisted of Standard bearers, Cavalry, Lady Volunteers, Infantry Drummers, and leaders carrying the coffin, and different Associations and batches of College students slowly wended its way amidst the thundering shouts of "Jatin Ki Jai" raised at intervals.

From the huge size of the Procession, it appears it would not reach the Keoratala cremation ground before 12 noon to-day.

Punctually at 3 the coffin was placed on the pyre and floral wreaths taken from the coffin were distributed among the ladies who carried them as a sacred thing.

Sjt. Kirondas set fire to the pyre amidst cries of "Bandemataram."

Due to the excessive heat, many ladies and volunteers fainted in the vast crowd, but prompt attention prevented any serious mishap.—Free Press.

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS

—:o:—

It was a nation's homage which Calcutta paid to the mortal remains of Jatin Das on its arrival at the Howrah station by the Lahore Express. About two lakhs of people assembled at Howrah station to pay their humble tribute to one who had laid down his life at the alter of the motherland. The scenes were reminiscent of the funeral procession of Deshbandhu Das

Long before the arrival of the train surging crowds invaded the platform and every vantage ground including the approaches to the Howrah bridge were crowded with a seething mass of humanity. It was difficult to control the crowd and when the train was sighted shouts of "Bandemataram" and "Jatindas Ki Jai were raised which was echoed and re-echoed. The crowd even rushed up the rail lines within the platforms. In order that the passage of the coffin might not be disturbed by the huge crowd of mourners the Railway authorities arranged to pull up the carriage bearing the precious load at a convenient point on the platform, so that the hearse might be easily brought out on the way to the Howrah Townhall. As the train steamed in, people made a mad rush towards the compartment amidst thundering cries to have a glimple of the coffin. A cordon formed by the Congress Volunteers was broken and hundreds were swept off their feet, and it was a matter of wonder that nothing untoward happended. When order was completely restored Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Subhas Bose, Dr. B. C. Roy and other Congress leaders entered the carriage and took charge of Jatin's body and placed wreaths on the coffin. Another half hour passed before the coffin beddecked with showers of flowers and wreaths offered by the Mayor and Mr. Subhas Bose and numerous other institutions and association could be carried to the Howrah Town Hall.

TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

The passage of the coffin from the station to the Howrah Town Hall was a triumphal progress. At buckland bridge which intervenes the distance was packed from one end to the other and as the pall bearers slowly wended their way, across to the tune of military bands played by the Bengal Volunteers, the crowds burst into maddening cries which seemed to rent the skies. Nearly two hours were taken to cover the distance of half a mile. When the Howrah Town Hall was at long last reached, a different sight met the eyes. Unlike at the station, the Town of Howrah received Jatin's body in a solemn silence. The Volunteers under the Municipal chairman, Mr. B. P Paind, keeping perfect order. The road from the bridge end to the Town Hall was well watered and lined by young Volunteers. As the procession led by Sjt. Subhas Bose arrived, Mr. B. P. Paind took charge of the body and brought it into the Town Hall upstairs, where the coffin was placed on a flower decked platform in the centre. The decorations were quite in fitting with the occasion. Illuminated with pale blue electric lights with incense burning and adorned with the Congress colours and floral garlands. the hall presented a solemn appearance.

LAST TRIBUTE.

The leaders including Srimati Basanti Devi, Sjt. Subhas Bose, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Ramananda Chatterji and other ladies and gentlemen then paid their last tributes to Jatin's mortal frame. One by one they approached the pedastal and offered pushpanjali on the coffin in which was also sprinkled rose water.

The Town Hall presented indeed the appearance of a place of pilgrimage for thousands of men and women, some of whom represented various public bodies. They stood in silence and patience in the compound waiting for their turn to enter the hall to have glimpse of the coffin and the Bengal Volunteers under Sjt. Subhas G. O. C. kept vigil throughout the night.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the funeral procession.

SCHOOLS TO BE CLOSED.

According to the Vice-Chancelor's notification, all colleges and schools will remain closed and many have decided to stop on approaches to Howrah Bridge for the night.—Free Press.

A MAMMOTH PROCESSION

—:o:—

HERO'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS

The funeral procession of Jatindranath Das was like a triumphant March home of a Roman Emperor after fresh victories. Long before dawn people in thousands proceeded amidst shouts of "Vandemataram", "Jatin-Das-ki-Jai" etc., towards the Howrah Townhall and before sunrise the whole distance of two miles from Buckland Bridge to College street was a sea of human heads. Though timed to start at 6-30 A.M., the procession could not make a move before 7-20. So eager was the crowd, mostly ladies, who streamed in to have a last glimpse of mortal remains of the hero. Many were the touching scenes. Women wept, touched the coffin in solemn reverence and offered Pushpanjali. At 7 the coffin amidst burning of incense, sound of bugles, showers of flowers and fried rice was carried from upstairs by corporals of Bengal Volunteers, headed by Sjt. Subahas Bose down into the compound and placed in a cot bedeck-

(Continued on page 7.)

Corporation Adjourns in Memory of Das

—:o:—

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Jatindra Das, who sacrificed his life in the service of the country, the Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned without transacting any business on Monday. Mr. Meyer Nissim presided.

NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the adjournment of the House as a mark of respect and expression of their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of the patriot Jatindra Das.

PURELY A PERSONAL TRIBUTE.

The speaker said he wished to make it absolutely clear that he did not move the resolution as a sort of political move and that there was no political motive in it. It should not be construed nor was it intended that the House was in sympathy with the political views of Sjt. Jatindra Das.

It was purely a personal tribute paid to the great quality, which the young boy had shown by his immense capacity for sacrifice.

HOME MEMBER'S TRIBUTE.

Even the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly said, Mr. Nariman, while disagreeing with the politics of the late Jatindra Das, had paid a personal tribute to the memory of the courageous man.

Mr. Nariman hoped the adjournment would be passed without a single dissentient voice and it was therefore that he had made the issue a purely non-controversial one.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad seconded the motion.

The adjournment was unanimously passed.

SIND FLOODS

—:o:—

Several Houses Collapse in Bhiria

SITUATION IN KARACHI DISTRICT CRITICAL

BOMBAY, Sept. 16

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

Telegraphing at 6-45 last night, the Commissioner in Sind says:—

"The level of flood water has fallen fifteen inches at Kandiaro and Mehratpur, but there is pressure against the banks of the Muradwah near Naushahr and the Muradwah and the Bagwah have been cut to ease the situation. At Bhiria the flood rose four inches. Water entered the streets and several more houses collapsed in the Northeast of Hyderabad District a big breach has occurred in the Challawah which has not yet been closed. Warnings have been given and boats are available. In Karachi District the situation at the river bunds is still critical but no breaches have been reported so far.

"Fortyseven deaths from cholera were reported yesterday."—A. P.

HYDRABAD RESIDENTS VISIT TO SIMLA.

SIMLA, Sept. 16

The Resident of Hyderabad is expected to visit Simla for about a week's stay there from the 25th inst.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

—:o:—

Arrest of Mathura Das in Flour-Mill

HANDCUFFED AND CHALLANED TO JULLUNDER

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Mathura Das (17) brother of Sukh Dev, one of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, was arrested at Lyallpore yesterday at 12 noon, in his flour-mill, under Section 302 and 120 I. P. C. under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Jullunder.

The Mill was thoroughly searched for four hours and two letters of Dr. Satyapal, addressed to Lala Chint Ram, uncle of Maturadas and President of the City Congress Committee were taken possession of. He was, it is reported, handcuffed and was challaned to Jullunder.—Free Press.

Dutt Feeling Weak

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 16

With reference to statements that Bhutkeshwar Dutt, one of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case, who is on hunger strike, is having high fever and that his condition is critical, the Associated Press learns authoritatively that these statements are incorrect. Dutt is not suffering from any constitutional trouble but is weak.—A. P.

NAGPUR STUDENTS' HARTAL

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Sept. 16.

As a mark of respect to Jatindra Das, the School boys and college students attended their classes but came out immediately and returned to their homes peacefully this morning. The students are organising a procession.—A. P.

SIR K. V. REDDI'S CONDITON IMPROVING

—:o:—

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

Mr. Gopalswami, Sir K.V. Reddi's eldest son, has Received from the Government of India the following telegram received from Durban, dated 13th September "Agent's condition improving. For first time, pulse and temperature is normal. Government of India heard with great pleasure imp improvement in your father's condition." —A. P.

OUTWARD AIR MAIL

—:o:—

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

Figures for mails carried by this week's outgoing airmail show a drop of several hundred pounds on recent weeks, presumably due to shaking of public confidence as a result of the Jask Air Disaster. The outgoing mail is piloted by E.E. Alcock, Young brother of the late Sir John Alcock, the first Atlantic Flier, who has taken the dead pilot's place on the Karachi section. The Members of the Court of Enquiry have returned from Jask. No statement will be made pending the issue of the Report. It is however, understood that the Plane was not ignited by the wingtip flare.—A. P.

BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE RHINELAND.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The first British troops from the Rhineland comprising advance parties of the Dorsetshire Regiment and Leicestershire Regiment arrived at Victoria station all fully accoutred, and tinhatted, looking bronzed and fit. All are young men, few of whom have seen war service. Interviewed by Reuter they said they had had good time in Germany and had brought back pleasant memories, but were very glad to be home.—Reuter.

"I AM PROUD OF MY SON"

—:o:—

Jatin's Father's Message of Patriotism

SON'S SACRIFICE WILL USHER IN THE MILLENIUM

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, the father of Jatindranath Das said:—

"I am proud of my son and consider myself the most fortunate father to-day. I hope this striking sacrifice on the part of my son will usher in the millaneum he had been striving after. It is in that belief that I am bearing my great loss".

Asked if he will perform the cremation rites, he replied:—

"I don't want to see Jatin's face which I am told has been somewhat disfigured. I should like to be remembering the similing face with which he left me for Lahore. I have decided not to be present at the Keoratolia Cremation Ghat where the coffin will be opened and Jatin's body exposed to public view. I shall however join the party when his mortal remains are consumed, and perform the necessary rites" —Free Press.

A Touching Scene

—:o:—

JATIN'S AGED FATHER BURSTS INTO TEARS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Mr. Bankim Das, the father of Jatin Das, helped Mr. Kiron Das in performing the last rites at Jatin Das' funeral at the burning ghat. Mr. Bankim Das, who is old, burst into tears on meeting Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, and they took sometime to console each other.

After the funeral, Mr. Bankim Das issued a message to the press, that he had allowed Jatin to dedicate himself to the feet of the Almighty to atone for the sin of the ancestors of the Hindus and Muslims in betraying the Motherland to the foreigner. He hoped that Jatin's soul would inspire India.—A. P.

PEARSON COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

Court of Inquiry Submits Two Reports

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT REGARDING WORKING OF G. K. UNION

Attempt at Lifting the Veil Surrounding Mystery

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The Court of Inquiry into recent Bombay mill strikes submitted its report over a week ago. The report is still under consideration by the Government of Bombay and is a somewhat jealously guarded secret. Persistent enquiries have, nevertheless, disclosed a broad, general outline certain of its features which have come to the knowledge of a section of Labour Circles in which may be summarised in the opinion that they go against Labour.

TWO SEPARATE REPORTS.

There are, it appears, two separate reports. One of them, said to be intended to remain always confidential, deals with the conclusions of the Court on the working of the Girni Kamgar Union.

The other report, which will be published in due course, addresses itself to the specific questions, submitted to the Court, of the justifiability or otherwise of the last general strike and the numerous short lived lightning strikes with which the early half of this year bristled. The Court is understood to have held that these strikes, which in all numbered nearly 70 were as a whole unjustified.

As has been reiterated times without number, the principal demands for the satisfaction of which the Girni Kamgar Union called the general strike of April are:—

The re-instatement of 6,000 men of the Wadia group;

Permission to union officials to collect subscriptions within mill premises; and

Stopping of alleged victimisation carried on against active trade Union Workers.

DISMISSAL OF MEN JUSTIFIED

According to available reports, the Court has justified the dismissal of 6,000 men of the Wadia group and has approved of the Mill-owners' suggestion to reabsorb them in mills which can find room for them.

UNION SUBSCRIPTIONS.

As regards collection of Union subscription, the Court is said to favour the idea of the management of each Mill making the collection on pay day and handing it over to the Unions. The Court, however, has made no definite recommendation in this respect.

Although nothing definite can be ascertained, it is generally understood in Labour quarters that Mill owners have not altogether escaped adverse comment.

UNION LEADERS AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE.

An interesting recommendation made by the Court relates to the necessity of strengthening the Textile Labour Unions in Bombay from the point of view of technical knowledge. In the course of examination of Labour Leaders the Court, it would seem, was struck by the paucity of expert knowledge of important technical points entering into the changes introduced by the management from time to time. The result, in the view of the Court, was evident in a complete misunderstanding in several cases of the management's true intentions giving rise to endless friction and bad blood. To correct this, the Court endorses the recommendation made by the Fawcett Committee that the unions should combine to secure the services of an expert adviser versed in the technical side of the industry.—A. P.

AkkaSaheb Scores

—:o:—

TRAINER BYRAMJEE TO PAY RS. 17,000 AND COSTS

POONA, Sept. 16

Her Highness the Akkasaheb of Kolhapur has won the case in which she had sued her ex-trainer Byramjee for Rs. 17,000 and odd. After a protracted hearing the court decreed to-day in her favour with costs and interest.—A. P.

RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC ON ZHOB VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Divisional Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway wires from Quetta under date, 16 Sept:—Traffic for stations from Alozao to Fort Sandeman On the Zhob Valley Railway in up-direction has been resumed to-day."—A. P.

U. P. TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 15.

The U. P. Trade Union Conference opened first session on the 14th inst. at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, on Mazdoor Sabha grounds with an attendance of about 6,000 people, prominent ones being Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena, Purshottam Dass Tando, Maulana Hasrat Mohini, Principal Sheshadri, Mr. Dhulekar of Jhansi, and some others. —Free Press.

HUNGER STRIKE BILL

—:o:—

LOBBY ANTICIPATIONS

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

When the Assembly met to-day after the week-end recess, the lobby situation had changes owing to the development in the Lahore Conspiracy case resulting from the abandonment of hunger-strike by five out of the seven accused. Thus the emergency which the Bill is meant to cover has partly disappeared. In the lobby, therefore, it was anticipated that the Home Member might agree to the circulation of the Bill with a view to ascertaining public and judicial opinion on this important change in the law of the country. Of course the Government has the power to issue an ordinance to meet any situation that may arise when the Assembly is not in session. If the lobby anticipations turn out correct, the debate on the hunger-strike Bill may end soon to-day and this may cause bitter controversy to be removed at any rate for the time being from the order paper of the session.—A. P.

The Health of a moderate climate brought to the tropics.

Kalzana puts *backbone* into boys!

"A CHILD from three to thirteen years needs as much Calcium a day as two grown men, for the child is constantly building the growing skeleton."

L. M. Randall, M.D., in the "Dental Cosmos," Oct., 1928.

Your boy needs even more Calcium than a grown-up. He needs it not only to sustain his system, but also to build up his growing body.

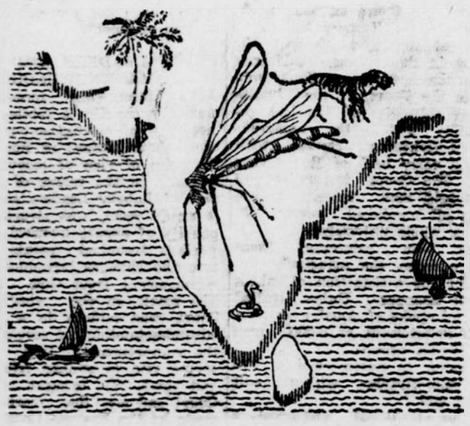
Without more Calcium than he gets from ordinary food he may grow weak, and become anæmic. His teeth will suffer and he will become susceptible to colds and infectious disease.

Give him the necessary extra Calcium with Kalzana tablets. He will take them as sweets and they will supply him, in an easily digestible form, with the Calcium he needs. His teeth will become hard and white, his health will improve, his weight will increase and lost appetite will return.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.



Malarial Debility

DO not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever. The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

Do you know that scientific experiments have *proved* that within a fortnight Sanatogen will increase the number of red blood cells by 60 per cent. (See Medical Echo, March, 1924).

Just think how such an abundance of new, fresh blood would improve your health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which build up new health and strength.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures Decline 31 to 33 Points

HEDGE SELLING AND LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Sept. 16.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Exchange exhibited considerable weakness and in two hours trading prices recorded a decline of 31 to 33 points. The monthly consumption report issued by the Census Bureau showing U. S. Mill consumption 558,000 bales for the month of August. This figure is somewhat near to general expectation and failed to stimulate any buying movements. On the contrary the reports of favourable weather induced long liquidation which in conjunction with seasonal hedge selling proved to burn down to be absorbed. Although there is a cross-section in the market holding bullish views, but these ideas are not shared by the trade and spinners are not inclined to buy cotton. As a matter of fact there seems to be a war between cotton growers and cotton consumers. The U. S. Government has promised big financial help to the Co-operative Associations to hold cotton or rather dictate their own prices to the trade. The trade interests being alive to these possibilities, have determined not to support moves which are against their own welfare and every cable reaches us complain "trade is apathetic". It is a fact that nobody can compel spinners to buy. The margin of profit to manufactures has dwindled down as students of cotton state that cost of production of raw cotton works out somewhere near 16 cents. Thus cotton growers are making a fair profit while under present tight condition of finance spinners' margin continues at a low ebb. At the same time the supply situation of cotton does not show any shortage. Cheapness of other growths and plentiful of foreign cotton is becoming an important factor. The movement of the crop is increasing and in the absence of any outside speculative support it is almost impossible to sell the new crop around present level. Demand for spot cotton is disappointing and New York spot prices declined 30 points to 18.70 c.

The New Orleans cotton market was weak and closed at a decline of 29 to 30 points. Spot cotton prices declined 29 points to 18.26 c.

Liverpool cotton market opened steady at unchanged prices and improved 2 points under scattered buying. Later on the improvement was lost and the session ended in a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points and sales of 5,000 bales were recorded.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 17.75 c.

Empire cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points with October 9.86 and January 9.90.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

New York (1) Market weak. Extensive hedge selling continues.

(2) We still hold bearish views. Expect considerably lower prices before heavy movement over.

(3) Crop accounts conflicting. Hedge selling important factor. Cotton few buyers.

(4) Arrivals increasing, big operators bearish.

Liverpool (1) Local sentiment mixed. We confidently look for lower prices. Advise selling all buldges.

(2) Expect irregular market. There is some short interest here otherwise no prospect of any improvement near future.

(3) Trade attitude disappointing. Unless further deterioration prices sagging.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 13th September, 1929:—

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod:—"Consider market sound, would respond quickly increased trade activity, position crop decidedly bullish but trade apathetic still."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Tone somewhat better on improved trade and small speculation buying. Owing rains Texas reported mostly too late and more rain required than wanted, continued rains would be bad but as these improbable continue prefer short side as Hedging insistent and offtake limited to scale down purchases.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 20th Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept

NEW YORK.—
B C rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 130-3/4
Banks Buying 60 days 128 1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 132 3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York	London	4.84 5/8	12th inst.
Shanghai	London	2/3 9/6	16th inst.
Japan	London	1/11 9/32	12th inst.
London	Paris	123.90	12th inst.
London	Belgium	34.875	12th inst.
London	Switzerland	25.16 1/4	12th inst.
London	Italy	92.70	12th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £ 4-4-11 1/2 11th inst.
£ 4-4-11 1/2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 13/16 11th inst. 23 5/8 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 7/8 11th 23 11/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 51 7/8 11th inst. 51 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 11th inst. 5 1/2 per cent. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 per cent. 11th inst 6 1/8 per cent. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 3/4 Nominal. 3 Mos 3 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—India bought China sold Market is quiet.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/6
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-15
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Mazicipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd October settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-5-0 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/14/0.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 16

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Dismounts 6 1/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 1 3/4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Slightly better demand.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

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IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today.

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7½ per cent 1933 Notes	£102/0/0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£93/10/0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£2/18/9
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935/45	£94/15/0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 0/17/0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0/17/6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0/11/9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6/15/0
French 5 per cent Rentes	£ 21/2/0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£129/10/0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 1/9/6
India 3½ per cent. Sterling Stock	£ 64/5/0
India 4½ per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£ 85/5/0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	£ 55/5/0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0/2/9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0/17/9
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£ 0/4/6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 7/1/0
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£ 8/10/0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	£ 0/1/9
Shadara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ per cent Debs.	£ 75/0/0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£190/0/0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent Pref. Stock)	£ 97/15/0
Tata Power (7½ per cent 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£101/0/0
War Lon 5 per cent (929/47)	£101/0/0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	22
Cavunal Rub ond Tea	11
Ceylon Planters	28
Ceylon Rubber	18
Clunes Estates	24
Cochin Rubber	36
Eila Tea	170
Estates Co. of Uva	34.8
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	60
Hathwe Rubber	11.8
Honiton Rubber	8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande T. and Rub.	12.8
Jebong Rubber	15-8
Kalutara Company	34
Kalutara Rubber	15-8
Kelani Valley Rub.	35
Langat River	25
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	195
Maha Uva Estates	55
Meall Mor Estates	23
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	30
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	24.8
Rubber Growers'	32-8
Saffragam T. and Rub.	200
Talgaswella Tea	45
Torrington Tea	25
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	12
Vogan Tea	40.8
Warriapoola Estate	27

Remarks:—Rubber Spot Colombo Re. 0.52 Cents.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Sept.	245.90	—3.20
Dec.	221.60	—2.50
Mar	217.70	—1.10

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.

Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED—a real BASRAI Persian White Male Cat, apply immediately, to Box No. 2355 Advt Department "Bombay Chronicle."

N 32361

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Decent BUNGALOWS with big compounds on Queen's Road, facing the Sea, and on Earnegy Road containing big-sized rooms, Hall one Dining room, bed rooms, dressing rooms, English Baths, cook-rooms, with motor garages, stables and servants' quarters. For rents and other particulars call and see the LAND MANAGER, DEVELOPMENT, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

C 32360

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.

C 1884

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32779

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32711

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on THURSDAY, the 12th and TUESDAY, the 17th September 1929, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road, Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Charni Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and VICE VERSA will have to proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge and Nana's Chowk.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, and that part of Chaupati Sea Face south-east of the Gymkhana boat club house up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to BOTH VEHICULAR & PEDESTRAIN TRAFFIC.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 31st August, 1929.

32808

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 24th September, 1929, to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1929.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

32348

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 24th September, 1929, to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1929.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

32349

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 24th September, 1929, to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1929.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

32350

THE CRESCENT MILLS Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 24th September, 1929, to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1929.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

32351

THE PEARL MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 24th September, 1929, to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1929.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

32352

THE BRADBURY MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 24th September, 1929, to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1929.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

32353

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 24th September, 1929, to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1929.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

32354

THE CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 24th September, 1929, to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1929.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

32355

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, from 24th September, 1929, to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1929.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

32356

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of JILLA INSPECTORS of this Municipality on Rs. 55-5-75 plus Rs. 7|- as cycle allowance per mensem so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before the 30th September, 1929. Candidates possessing the degree of B. C. E. of Poona Engineering College or of the Baroda Kalabhuvan Institute should apply stating age, previous experience, etc. through their Official superiors if they are already in service.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated, 7th Sept., 1929.

32359

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 781 OF 1929.

Re: Messrs. THACKERSEY RANSEY & CO., a firm and Messrs. Ratansey Nensey, Dayashanker Ishwar, Damji Ransey, Lalji Kanji and Lukhamsey Bhimsey, partners in the said firm of Messrs. Thackersey Ransey & Co. .....Debtors.

Exparte: JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS & CO., a firm ....Petitioning Creditors.

ON the 12th day of September, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 12th day of Sept., 1929.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

32358

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF SALUM. (MADRAS PRESIDENCY).

O. S. No. 1406 of 1928.

(1) S. K. APPAVU CHETTIAR, (2) T. C. RANGASWAMI CHETTIAR, ...Plaintiffs.
(1) NAGINDAS MANILAL & CO., (2) JUSHULAL SAMAL DOSS, (3) RADAKRISHNA CHETTY .....Defendants.

The above plaintiffs have filed a suit against the above said defendants for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 1388-2-2 and costs and the suit stands posted to 24-9-1929 for hearing

S. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR
Pleader for the plaintiffs.
Salum.
Madras Presidency
11-9-1929

32357

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER TANNERY BUSINESS TOGETHER WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AND OUTSTANDING AND "BUICK" MOTOR CAR, CARRIAGES, HORSE, CARTS, BULLOCKS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 466 of 1929 (Abdul Karim Fakirmahomed v. Bai Bibibai and others) and pursuant to the directions given under the Court's Order dated the 12th July 1929, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Kalina Village at a distance of 2 miles from Kurla Station.

LOT NO. 3.—Leather Tannery business carried on at Kurla in the name of Abdul Karim Fakir Mahomed with stock-in-trade.

At 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Kurla:—

LOT NO. 4.—2 lots of outstandings of Leather Tannery business at Kurla due to the estate.

At 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Kurla:—

LOT NO. 5.—1 "Buick" Motor car, 1 Arab horse, 2 carriages, bullocks and 1 cart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 175 of 1922 (Cullabaji Ajisiji and Co. v. Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla and others) and in Appeal No. 49 of 1924 and pursuant to the Judge's Order dated the 5th April 1929 and the Decree of the Appeal Court dated the 12th December, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of freehold land (redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Bapty Road (Umar Khari Sewer Drain Road) admeasuring about 1,204 square yards according to the Collector's Rent Roll and 1,042 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 506-505, New No. 14021, New Survey No. 1/6943, Cadastral Survey No. 211 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 2431, 2432, Street No. 120 etc., at present under D Ward No. 4100, Street Nos. 121-122, and D Ward No. 4101, Street Nos. 124-126 and bounded on the East formerly by the property of Mr. Banatwalla but now of Aimai Nowroji Pallonji Batliwalla, on the West by the property of Gulam Husein Dossaji, on the North by Bapty Road and on the South by the property of Edulji Cursetji Banatwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
100 % TALKING
CHINATOWN NIGHTS
WITH
100 P.C. TALKING 100 P.C.
Starring:
WALLACE BEERY
WARNER OLAND
FLORENCE VIDOR
Adapted from the Thrilling Novel "Tong War."

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
The Marvellous Viennese Dancers
The above artists will appear daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. shows.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
HULA
Featuring:
CLARA BOW
EXTRA CINEMA SHOW AT 8-15 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE RUSH HOUR
Featuring
MARIE PREVOST
A Delightful Comedy of Love and Adventure

THE CAPITOL
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Romance of Romances!

1. Sakti Oil Gout Specific:
Price Re. 1/- per phial.
2 ShivaOil Paralysis cure:
Patient suffering long is perfectly cured by the application.
Price Rs. 4/- per phial.
Santi Oil Hydrocele Oil:
Its use reduces the swelling and weignt and cures the pain.
Application is harmless.
Price Rs. 3/- per phial.
Postage and Packing extra for all the Medicines.
A. TARROCK & CO.,
Head Office: Serampore (Bengal) (Otford Street.)
Branch Office: 31, Jackson Lane CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College,
3, Barman Street, (Machvabazar), Calcutta.
WANTED 40 more Candidates to be trained in the wireless operators course in 9 months. Examination and Diploma by Director General of Wireless. Boarding attached. Apply for prospectus with one anna Stamp to the Principal.

NERVINUS.
(WITH GOLD.)
AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE, Indicated in heat LASSITUDE; TROPICAL DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY & LIVER TROUBLES ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY, Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from habit-forming excitants. Month's use bottle Rs. 5 Ext. Musk. Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. P. charges extra. B. Singh Esq. I.C.S.—Godsend Boon. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M.A., Deputy Collector, Velbore:—Done me considerable good. S. Lone, Esqr., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR, or from Thompson and Taylor, and Treasher and Co., Bombay, Konkar Brothers Poona, Pandia Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN, FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
50,000 Free
Sample Packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

SURE RESULT.
Always try Homoeopathy and always use medicines in the ORIGINAL POTENCY only.
Distributors in India:—
Homoeopathy Serving Society (India)
5, VICTORIA ROAD,
P. O. Barnagore. CALCUTTA.

AUM
Rs. 2,20,000
distributed
in 200 Cash Loans
from
Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000
without
INTEREST AND SECURITY
by
MONTHLY DRAWINGS.

WANTED
An energetic and influential Dist. Supt. and Taluk Agent for every unrepresented Dist. and Taluk on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 250/- and Rs. 50/- respectively to represent the UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, MADRAS throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon. For further particulars and prospectus, please apply with two annas Postage stamp to:—
Mr. G. D. VYAS,
Chief Agent,
Gopipura Satan Falia, Surat.
or
Mr. M. L. NAGANNAH,
Chief Organizer,
289, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras

ASENTA TYPEWRITER.

No. 4 Office Mode Rs. 195. No. 3 for Office & Travelling Rs. 160 net, for Sewing Machines from Rs. 70/- Bombay.
So Agents:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Bombay 2.

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
21 Sept.	Rajputana ..	ALL	16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..	WILL	10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	FROM	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.	Single.	Return.
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th Sept.
Shimoh Maru..	24th „	6th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
25th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
18th Sept.	Baroda ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.	
20th „	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi	
21st „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.	
23rd Sept.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi	
25th „	Khandalla..	East & South Africa.	

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Sado Maru ..	5838	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	... ...	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	... ...	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6024	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	... ...	@13Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

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Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

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—:o:—

DR. HARDIKAR AT SANTA CRUZ.

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held in Santa Cruz at Saraswat Colony to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, when Dr. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal will speak on the "Present Political Situation." Mr. J. K. Mehta will preside.

SANTA CRUZ.

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held in Santa Cruz under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee and the Santa Cruz Youth League on Friday at 9 p.m. in Villar Ville to express sorrow at the death of Jatin Das. Mr. J. K. Mehta will preside.

MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL

—:o:—

EVERYTHING PASSES OFF QUIETLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 16.

The history of Mount Mary Church has been so often written and is so well known that it would be too trite to go over the same ground. It seems strange to many how a festival like Mount Mary's which was originally a purely local Catholic Festival now ranks in importance to some of the most renowned Catholic Festivals in the world and has gained such cosmopolitan importance non-Catholic devotees both rich and poor throng the Church and the compound in hundreds during the Mount Mary Festival Season and there are not a few who testify to the benefits of devotion to Mount Mary.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT'S "HUSH-HUSH" POLICY.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

A meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held to-day at which Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya and other Party leaders were present by invitation.

Sir Fazl Hossain, Member-in-Charge, who presided, without disclosing the Government of India's attitude towards the East African question asked the members to set forth the demands which would satisfy public opinion in the country.

Considerable dissatisfaction is prevailing among the non-official members of the Assembly regarding the Government's East African policy and it is in contemplation that at an early date an adjournment of the House will be moved to censure the Government's policy.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 5 POINTS UP

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

New York, Sept. 16.

Previous Closing	18.78
To-day's Opening	18.89 to 18.88
Difference	+11, +10
To-day's Closing	18.83
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Previous Closing	10.06
To-day's Opening	9.94
Difference	—12
To-day's Closing	9.97
Difference	—09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Sept. 16.

Silver Ready	23	9	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	23	10	0
Lower	0	1	0

Market quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Bombay Market Closed.			
2nd Settlement	53	12	0
3rd Settlement	53	12	0

BOMBAY MARKETS CLOSED

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 16.

All markets were closed to-day in honour of the death of Jatindra Nath Das.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Cotton:—Dry weather now needed for harvest.

Sugar:—Market firm on complaints drought in European beet. Cuban seller declined 211 F.O.B. New York, and still holding.

Coffee:—Steadier on Brazilian support and acceptance of Santos tenders. Forthcoming Defence Committee Conference increases market uncertainty.

Cocoa:—Improving on grinders interest plus Gold coast reports of unfavourable shipping and crop weather steadying market, although some doubt of ability maintaining spot prices. Distant values seem attractive.

Rubber:—August consumption figures about as expected. Prevailing opinion favours purchases 1930 deliveries on all recessions.

Wheat:—Dominated by Argentine outlook, still time for rains to bring relief but must come soon. Look for irreguiar market and favour purchases on moderate setbacks.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION

—:o:—

Report of League of Nations' Committee

The League of Nations has now issued the report of its Committee of Experts on their enquiry into the condition of the sugar industry. The enquiry shows that the consumption of sugar has been growing since the end of the war at the rate of nearly 4-1|2 per cent per annum, while production has increased even faster, as compared with a growth of consumption and production for several decades before the war of 3 per cent per annum.

The outstripping of consumption by production is due largely to the violent stimulus to sugar production, particularly of cane sugar, that resulted from the high prices of the war and immediate post-war period. A concerted policy of production is specially difficult, since the conditions of production are widely different for cane and beet sugar, and the history of the sugar industry has been one of a continual struggle between the planters of cane and the sowers of beet. In the opening years of the 20th century, beet sugar accounted for more than half the world's total, in 1913 for something less than half, and to-day for about one-third. The continual increase in the consumption of sugar since 1912 has been meet almost entirely by the planters of cane. In the course of the decade following the application of the Brussels Convention of 1903, the production of cane sugar increased by some 140 per per cent and that of beet sugar by only about 50 per cent.

The war caused a complete revolution in the world sugar industry and decisively settled the contest between cane and beet in favour of cane. In the present commercial year, the production of cane sugar is 8 million tons greater than 1913-14, while that of beet sugar is about half-a-million tons greater. The simultaneous and uncoordinated expansion of the two industries has led to excessive output resulting in a fall in prices and partial stagnation of the sugar industry. The measures taken by various Governments to create, protect or stimulate sugar industries artificially within their frontiers have merely aggravated the crisis.

The report examines the various solutions discussed and notes that the following proposals received a large measure of support from the experts consulted:

(1) That an international agreement between all important producers or alternatively between producers in exporting countries should be arranged with a view to stabilising production for a few years;

(2) That an international agreement between all exporting countries and those likely to have an export surplus in the near future should be arranged witr a view to a concerted and rational poliey of sale;

(3) That a concerted endeavour should be made to augment the sale and use of sugar by means of active propaganda, more especially in Eastern and tropical countries;

(4) That the possibility of increasing consumption by lowering excise duties without reducing receipts from this source of taxation should be carefully considered by Government;

(5) That a central bureau for the collection and dissemination of information should be established.

The report concludes that the difficulties with which the sugar industry is at present contending may be to a large extent remedied by those responsible for the conduct of business and that the crisis has been aggravated by the independent unco-ordinated action of many countries to stimulate the production of sugar without considering the cumulative effect of their action on the world situation. Action taken by producers on an agreed plan might render superfluous some of the measures by which the sugar industry is artificially stimulated in certain countries and so might make it advisable for the States concerned to reconsider their policy and if necessary to discuss the taking of joint action.

The Economic Committee will continue to watch developments in this field carefully in order to be able to give the League Council at any moment information enabling it to "judge whether concerted international action could further the solution of the problems under consideration." Meanwhile, the Council is requested to draw the attention of Governments to the desirability of ascertaining whether they can lower their excise duties on sugar so as to increase consumption without adversely affecting their fiscal position.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF RS. 300,000-

—:o:—

CLERK AND CASHIER ARRESTED

The Bombay City Police have arrested two Gujarati Hindus, one a cashier and the other a clerk, on a charge of misappropriation of over Rs. 3 lakhs belonging to their employer.

The accused Bapulal Jagjivan and Lalji Natha were cashier and clerk respectively of Mr. Murarji Kanji, a cloth merchant doing business at Bhuleshwar and having dealings with different mills in the city. Both the accused it is alleged were in entire charge of the account books of Mr. Kanji.

Taking advantage of the long absence of the latter owing to illness, it is alleged that the accused conspired, falsified the accounts and misappropriated large amounts of money. On examination of the books, it was found that the amount ran to over Rs. 3 lakhs.

Both the accused were ordered to be remanded into custody till September 30.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT

—:o:—

BANK MANAGER IN TROUBLE.

Charged with embezzlement in respect of Rs. 43,500 Mr. Lazarus Alphonso, Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Karachi Bank Ltd. was placed by Inspector H. Hurst, Inspector of Police, C. I. D., before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday. The police arrested Mr. Alphonso on Saturday afternoon on a complaint made by the liquidators of the Karachi Bank Ltd.

It is alleged that certain amounts had been withdrawn from the Bombay Branch of the Karachi Bank on false vouchers from the accounts of several depositors on various dates ranging between January 1926 and March 1929. The difference between the balance shown in the pass book of those depositors and the balance shown in the accounts of the depositors in the Bank's pass books is alleged to be Rs. 43,500.

To enable the police to investigate the matter further a remand of the accused in police custody till September 30 was applied and granted by the Magistrate.

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This highly-refined balm not only soothes and heals surface skin, but it soaks through the pores deep into the tissues where it attacks graver trouble at its roots.

Zam-Buk quickly stops itching and pain; it subdues inflammation and swelling; kills bad germs and rids the tissues of all poison and corruption. Zam-Buk promotes perfect healing with a growth of new healthy skin.

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"I prescribe Zam-Buk as a sure and perfect healer for the majority of common skin troubles. Zam-Buk was completely successful in a case of chronic weeping eczema. Time after time of Zam-Buk herbal balm in serious cases of burns have brought rapid healing with firm new skin. I have also had proof that it speedily removes dandruff and other prevalent scalp disease." Dr. Jyotish Chandra Bagchi, L.M.F., Medical Officer, Durgaganj P.O. Furnea, India.

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"Our little boy had a terrible attack of eczema which spread rapidly over his body. I tried some stuff which an hospital student gave me, but it failed to cure the dreadful sores. As we were over 100 miles from the nearest doctor I began to feel desperate, but happily friends sent me Zam-Buk to try. I applied the balm liberally and next morning there was a great change for the better. Zam-Buk soon made my boy's skin healthy again." Mrs. G. F. Draffin, C.I. Mission, Nanchowting, Hunan, China.

POISONED SKIN.

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August 558,000 Bales

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
August	558,000	527,000	633,000	501,000	449,000	357,455
September		492,000	627,000	571,000	433,000	435,216
October		619,000	613,000	569,000	543,000	533,000
November		611,000	626,000	584,000	543,000	492,000
December		534,000	544,000	605,000	575,000	532,000
January		668,000	582,000	605,000	583,000	590,000
February		598,000	574,000	590,000	567,000	550,000
March		633,000	581,000	694,000	635,000	588,000
April		632,000	525,000	619,000	578,000	597,000
May		668,000	578,000	633,000	517,000	531,000
June		570,000	511,000	663,000	519,000	494,000
July		546,000	439,000	569,000	461,000	484,000
Total		7,098,000	833,000	7,203,000	6,453,000	6178671

THE CHAUPATTY ASSAULT

—:o:—

Dr. Hardikar's Statement

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, has issued a statement in the course of which he says:—

The Police assault on the crowd and on the members of the Bombay Youth League who were returning home after the Chaupatty sand meeting last night was a wanton act by the "Guardians of Peace and Order" in this country. The immense crowd that had gathered at both the meetings and that had taken part in the procession was very peaceful, and orderly throughout.

I was presiding at the Jinnah Hall meeting as well as at the Chaupatty meeting. I was present in the procession also. My knowledge of the peaceful nature of the crowd is thus a first hand one. After I dispersed the meeting at Chaupatty I went away leaving Mr. Meherally and a few of his colleagues near the Sandhurst bridge. But an hour later my friends came to my residence and narrated the facts about the Police assault. I was horrified. This morning I read the details in papers. I met my friend Mr. Meherally who explained the details of the whole outrage.

I do not understand what made the Police take such a step after the fair was over. Is it because they wanted to threaten the youths and thus make them not to participate in processions and meetings of this kind again? Whatever that may be, the Government and the Police ought now to understand that their present policy will only mean further and quicker awakening of the Indian masses who are dead tired of their regime.

The assault on Mr. Meherally or any other Youth Leaguer or for the matter of that on any other worker interested in the freedom of India will no longer create a terror in the hearts of the Indian Youth.

The march is on and there shall be no halt until the goal is reached, happen what may.—Free Press.

WHAT ANOTHER EYE-WITNESS SAW AND EXPERIENCED

Mr. H. D. Rajah, one of the victims of the Police charge on the procession which had dispersed after the meeting at Chaupatty sands on Sunday, writes:—

When I heard a rumour that somebody was arrested and taken away by Police and that the crowd is very much agitated over it, I and Meherally went to the Police Officers to inquire about the same. The Police Officer assured us that no arrest had been made and on his assurance we returned to the seaface. Immediately we saw two lorries full of armed policemen who just then arrived and were standing in a row. I and Meherally went to the Deputy Commissioner of Police and told him that there was no idea of a second procession and that as soon as the meeting was over we would disperse it. He immediately said 'If you are not going to disperse we will disperse by force.' You have been already disorderly and we can't allow you to go on." Meherally at once retorted that we were never disorderly. The Police Officer repeated his statement and asked us to get away. I told him that it was a question of difference of opinion the philosophy of which we were not there to discuss. But what I should like to request him was to remove this police coroden and thereby avoid excitement on the part of the public. Then we returned to the meeting. Though the Police Officer was reticent, it seems that he found wisdom in my suggestion and within a very short time the armed police coroden was removed except about forty to fifty policemen with lathis. Mr. Meherally announced in the meeting that there was no truth in the rumour about the arrest and we entreated the audience to disperse in all directions. While we were coming a large number of people were following us and when a police officer came and asked whether we are having another procession we said no. What transpired after our assurance. I do not know. but immediately the police freely used their lathis and charged the crowd that was following. W broke in our numbers and I separated from Meherally. I was beaten by a sergeant and a policeman and they were rushing to beat even the pedestrians on the footpath. Near the French Bridge I saw Joachin Alva who was standing by the side of the bleeding bank peon. I took the man with me to engage a taxi and go to a hospital, but meanwhile my friends Deshpande, Ranadive and others came in a motor car and I entrusted him to them. I was informed that one Mr. Joshi was severely beaten. I soon repaired to that place and inquired after him and he said that though he had received blows he could go home without any conveyance. I sent him with one of my friends standing there. When I came near the Students Brotherhood there was an excited crowd standing near the opposite restaurant and I asked them to disperse. One of them had received some blows. I went to the Students' Brotherhood and enquired after my friends Koppikar and Meherally. They were not to be seen there. One small boy was crying bitterly and I pacified and took him to Girgaum and left there.

HUNGER STRIKE BILL TO BE CIRCULATED

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

prepared to agree to the circulation of this Bill. ("Hear, hear.") But Government cannot alter its determination not to allow indefinite impediment to the course of justice. (Hear, hear). It is our duty to maintain peaceful security and protect the public in its lawful avocation and protect officers in the discharge of their duties. ("Hear, hear.") If any contingency arose in the interval before the House meets again Government had the necessary power to meet it and would act accordingly.

We sincerely trust, however, that the contingency would not arise."

AGREED TO CIRCULATION

Sir James Crerar finally referred to the special appeals made by Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar on political grounds to enable to create a good atmosphere in the country. These considerations were always present in the mind of the Government. They wished to do all they could to substitute for distrust and suspicion, reason, moderation and mutual goodwill and had therefore agreed to the circulation of the Bill. (Applause).

Mr. Yakub moved that the question be put. The House agreed to drop the debate and carried the motion for closure.

Thereafter it also accepted Mr. Kelkar's motion for the circulation of the Bill. When the motion was put to the vote Mr. Price loudly dissented.

When the Chair asked him whether he wished a division, Mr. Price said, "No. Sir." (Laughter).

The House postponed the discussion of the Transfer of Property Act Amendment Bill.

Thereafter it agreed to a supplementary demand for about twenty-nine lakhs being Companies and Indian States share of surplus profit in the net earnings of Railways.

The House then proceeded to discuss the Sarda Bill.

The debate to-day on the Sarda Bill was very lively.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar wanted to fix the minimum age of marriage for girls at 11 to conciliate orthodox opinion while Mr. Ganganand Sinha proposed 12.

Mr. Belvi intervened with a suggestion that 13 was a golden mean.

SHASTRAS AGAIN!

Mr. Mukhtar Singh said that he took his stand on the Shastras and medical opinion and desired to fix the age at 16 instead of 14.

There was an uproar when Mr. Bharagava, member of the Age of Consent Committee, spoke in support of the Bill. He held that it was wrong to say that ladies were generally opposed to the age of marriage of girls being fixed at 14.

Captain Hirasingh argued that the needs of a healthy nation dictated that the age should be fixed at 16. He admired the brains of the people of Madras and Bengal but his pride would be doubled if their big heads were placed on stout bodies.

The Rev. Chatterjee said that Indian Christians would welcome the age being fixed at even 16.

DR. MOONJE'S "PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS."

Dr. Moonje said that the Hindu Mahasabha was divided on the subject. His own opinion as a Doctor was in favour of fixing the age at 18, while practical considerations required fixing the age at 12. If England had built up a nation with the marriage age at 12 he asked why were Indians feeling weaker. He appealed to the Government, who, for once had vindicated themselves at the bar of public opinion by supporting the Bill, to remain neutral on the question of detail regarding the age.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1929.

The Commission's Progress

Referring to the labours of the Indian Central Committee, the London correspondent of the "Pioneer" says that a few days ago he "overheard Dr. Suhrawardy declare that the best place for the Committee was at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal". We do not know what precisely made the Doctor so very pessimistic. Perhaps he was disappointed at not being able to persuade the Committee to accept his creed of communal electorates or he shared Sir Sankaran Nair's feeling that the Committee as a whole was shabbily let down by the Commission. Perhaps the unkindest cut was the Committee's being refused the services of Mr. Layton, the Financial Advisor, on the ground, as reported by the Free Press, that he was appointed Advisor to the Statutory Commission and not the "Joint Free Conference." Dr. Suhrawardy may be wondering if the Committee is anything more than a political advisory body. But a merry old soul is Sir Hari Singh Gour, who is reported by the "Pioneer" correspondent to have said that "the Committee's report when issued will be received with acclamation in India and with sympathetic approval in England." Sir Hari Singh is easily deceived but, fortunately, does not deceive others quite so easily.

Many Press correspondents have hazarded anticipations of the Committee's recommendations. The Committee, it is said, demands nearly complete self-government, both in the provinces and in the Central Legislature. But, says the "Pioneer" correspondent, the exterior interests will be guarded "by the formation of a kind of super Privy Council only a small percentage of which will be nominated by the Governor-General. The correspondent proceeds to say: "This body will retain in its hands the direction of foreign affairs and of defence. Sir Hari Singh Gour, with whom I discussed the matter, insisted that there would be a time proviso attaching to the question of defence—'until the army in India is completely Indianised—a period of five years or so.' This briefly is the opinion of the Committee at the moment". It is something that the Committee has ventured so far, if it has so ventured, and five years ago its report might well have been received by Indians with acclamation.

The Simon Commission too is understood to have arrived at some broad conclusions. Though its secret is supposed to have been well guarded, the "Sunday Times" claims to have got at the broad conclusions. Briefly put, they are that full Dominion Status is at present impracticable, that defence, foreign relations, and relations with Princes shall remain an Imperial responsibility, that there shoud be no weakening of the final authority and the power of the Central Government in matters affecting internal Law and Order, and that "communal representation will probably be retained though its form and extent may be modified." There is nothing very remarkable or unlikely about the reported conclusions of the Commission or the Indian Central Committee. But Indian Nationalists can feel but an academic interest in the conclusions. For they realise that any set of recommendations, not excluding their own, must at this stage remain more or less tentative and that the final shape the recommendations will take must depend upon which side gets in the next few months what Pundit Motilal Nehru has aptly called "the whip-hand of the situation". We must say with regret that we have so far done little to get the whip-hand of the situation. Excitement, however keen, negotiations, however diplomatic, and bluster, however vehement, can be no substitute for the solid silent work of consolidating the nation's strength through communal concord and concentrating the nation's whole and undivided strength on the boycott of foreign cloth. This way alone lies India's speedy salvation and in none other. Will o' the wisps may be alluring but they only lead one into a morass.

Gross Misrepresentation.

For cold-blooded gross misrepresentation of the conduct of the hunger-strikers the "Times of India" is hard to beat. The paper regards hunger-striking as "wicked" and adds: "A man who kills himself by deliberately abstaining from food commits suicide and those who sympathise with his action and regard him as a hero are applauding self-destruction." Perversion of moral values can hardly go farther. The paper itself admits that "the public has a right to insist that prisoners should be fairly treated." The public has also realised that the treatment now given even to political or under-trial prisoners is grossly unfair. How then is the insistence on a fair treatment to be made effective when the Government has to be impressed? Most people may be content with verbal protests, which have not availed so far. But the hunger-strikers like true Satyagrahis invited suffering on themselves, hoping against hope that the bureaucracy might at last relent. If the hope is falsified, the guilt is on the Government that lets a man die of starvation. Those who plead for such a Government only make themselves party to the guilt.

The "Times of India" but aggravates its guilt by saying: "Most people feel that the accused men have gone out of their way to magnify their grievances in order to attract public sympathy". The grievances are too glaring to need being magnified and the accused could easily get public sympathy without going out of the way. They were perhaps too optimistic in hoping that their self-sacrifice would stir the conscience of the Government. But however the sacrifice may operate in the long run, it cannot be vain.

Deplorable

It has always been a matter of great civic pride to the City of Bombay that the relations between the public and the police are much better than they are in any other part of the country. Tributes have been paid to the generally excellent temper the City Police Force have been showing during the strenuous time they have recently had in keeping the peace in the mill area. But their conduct on Sunday evening in making what was, according to the accounts of trustworthy eye-witnesses, an unprovoked assault on a peaceful crowd is a blot upon their escutcheon. What was the necessity of rushing armed police in lorries at a most frequented evening resort of the citizens of Bombay, the Chaupatty cross-roads, and interfering with a procession of a small number of youths, a procession which had itself dispersed after demonstrating its sympathy for the martyred hero, Jatin Das, and had already broken up? Considering the deep impression that the martyrdom of Jatin has caused throughout the country, a certain amount of excitement among those who attended the Chaupatty meeting, especially the youths, was natural. But there was no danger to peace and the crowd, according to reliable information, had dispersed. In view of this the charge of the Police was deplorable, the more so as this action was taken by Police officers controlled by a Commissioner of Police like Mr. Kelly, who has the reputation of being a man who does not lose his sense of proportion. Mr. Kelly must immediately take disciplinary measures which will effectively prevent the repetition of such excesses in the future. Again, are we to understand that the Bombay Police are so short of all civilised instruments for the dispersal of a crowd that they must utilise "champals" in the process? Or was this done merely for the purpose of humiliating the crowd? Officialdom in India deplores the lack of confidence between the police and the public. The method employed by the Bombay Police on Sunday evening is hardly likely to invite such confidence.

The Reason Why?

The division lists on the motion for adjournment of the Assembly as a protest against the Government's callous attitude in regard to the hunger-strikers, which has already cost India one precious young life, indicate that of the Bombay representatives Messrs. Mody and Fazal Rahimtoola were conspicuous by their absence at the time of voting. Their constituencies are certainly entitled to ask an explanation from these representatives why when all popular representatives belonging to every shade of political opinion registered their votes in favour of Pundit Motilal's patriotic protest, they alone should have been absent, thus casting a slur on this city's loyalty to the cause of nationalism. The public will await with interest the publication by them of the reasons of their abstention.

Grand Mufti's Appeal

Thanks to the initiative of Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan it is likely that an influential deputation headed by H. H. the Aga Khan will wait on Lord Passfield to present him with the Arab view of the Palestine situation and to request that Britain should give an assurance to all the communities in the Holy Land that she intends to deal out impartial treatment to all of them. The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem has issued also an appeal to every Muslim for his moral support to the Arab efforts "to continue their lawful defence of holy places." That the Arabs have a strong case, that they are smarting under a feeling of gross injustice is evident from the observations of an authority whose knowledge of the true situation regarding the Wailing Wall cannot be gainsaid.

The "Times" Special Correspondent formerly in the Near East writes in a recent issue of that journal regarding the Jewish mourning services at the Wailing Wall:—"Unfortunately these services have too often been the very cause of the controversies and actual conflicts that have raged beneath the Wall. In justice to the Arab (who, too often, is labelled as the villain of the piece without proper study of the plot) it must always be remembered that the space in front of the wall is not only a right of way, but, as acknowledged by the Colonial Office in a recent White Paper, is actually Mahomedan property belonging to the charitable foundation of the Wakf. Not unnaturally, the Arabs resent any tendency by the Jews to appropriate the courtyard as a right, especially when the place is filled not by pious worshippers dressed in the robes of their forefathers and behaving with a dignity filling their dress but by a party of 'Young Zionists' over on an excursion from Tel-Avir complete with 'gents' natty sport coats' and black valour hattings." Further comment on the partiality of the Mandatory Power towards the Palestine Jews is needless.

AGITATORS OR PIONEERS?

INDIA ASTIR

(By BERNARD HOUGHTON).

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Nigh on a century and a half ago when the French Jacobites, who represented the merchants and the capitalists, were raising the standard of revolt against the dominant landlords, Britain, ruled by the latter, saw Jacobinism here, there, everywhere, in each attempt of grossly oppressed or misgoverned people to better their miserable standard of life. So now with Communism. If Communists possessed all the riches of Cavesus, all the ubiquity of the legendary Satan, they could scarce achieve the thousand and one activities attributed to them in all quarters of the world in general and in India in particular. In every strike, every public meeting, every conference even of the Indian workers, the Anglo-Indians and their Government see the red hand of Moscow. Really to believe these gentlemen the Indians of to-day, whether workers or peasants, would be only too delighted to live in need to die not less than half the normal space, if only they were not stirred up outside agitators. They forget that we are not living in the time of John Company. The "good old days" when Indians were as patient and as submissive as the oxen at the plough, are gone, never to return. In the world of to-day, it is not only that men's bodies move with amazing speed in trains, motor-cars and aeroplanes; ideas also advance with equal swiftness. The Indian worker now aspires to be something higher than a beast of burden or a machine to bring in profits to the wealthy. He intends that he and his family shall be healthy and shall lead decent, self-respecting lives. That is impossible under the present standard of wages and of housing. As perhaps the most reputable newspaper in England, the "Manchester Guardian", points out the true remedy for the strikes is not to attack the Communist but to raise the wages paid.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

If the Government of India really desired the betterment of the masses, nay, if it were merely impartial as judges are expected to be, ought it not to see in these great strikes, a cause not for lamentation, but for rejoicing? When human beings are sunk in great degradation and misery; all spirit, all hope of redress leaves their tired souls. Some give themselves up to despair; others continue the daily round with a kind of dull apathy. So it was with the people of ancient Egypt or of France before the Revolution. In the Slave States of America, humanity, that is black humanity, touched perhaps the lowest depth in history. We read that a horseman could gallop in front of a mile-long row of Negroes carrying cotton without one of them daring to raise his eyes from his task. There is the true slave spirit. Indian workers to-day dare to lift their eyes from the ground, they dare to aspire to decent conditions, to have sufficient food for bodily requirements, houses better than rabbit-warrens, leisure sufficient to recruit their weary bodies and for a few at least of some of the amenities of life—in a word to be human beings. Here is only one sign amongst many that India of to-day is shaking off the old hopelessness, is active and astir. Perhaps it is for that very reason that the Government frowns on the movement of the workers.

THE REAL LEADERS.

Agitators, that is those who give force to the people's discontents, it (Government) regards with much the same eyes as the Pope of Rome looked on the Lutheran heretics. Upon them it pours vials of its wrath. It forgets that to agitation in England we owe the abolition of the slave trade, the abolition of slavery, the reformed parliament, universal education, every measure which distinguishes politically the England of to-day from the England which enjoyed before George III and fattened on the traffic in human flesh. Each onward step in civilization has been heralded by agitators, who have too often suffered not only imprisonment, but have perished at the gallows and at the stake. Those who prosper by the ignorance and misery of their fellow-men will always strive to crush every movement which will remove that ignorance and that misery. Like the King abovementioned, they hold everything good that is old and everything right that is established. But the world advances in spite of the selfish efforts of those who would fain keep it irremovable. It advances to higher standards of life for the many, to wider outlooks, to nobler and more generous ideals. The real leaders of their progress are those whom our rulers dub agitators. Agitators? The men of to-morrow will revere them as pioneers.

A SEPARATE PROVINCE FOR KARNATAK

SCEME OUTLINED & OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

(BY B. N. DATAR.)

I.

The movement for the Constitution of all Kanarese Districts now included in different administrations in Western and Southern India into a separate and autonomous province has been before the public for over a decade. The problems involved therein have been discussed in all their bearings through the columns of English and vernacular journals and newspapers. Authoritative pamphlets dealing with the subject have been published in English, Kanarese and Marathi. Leaders of all castes and communities and of different shades of opinion have been singularly unanimous in supporting this demand. Almost all the Municipalities, Local Boards and public bodies in Karnatak have expressed themselves in favour of it. The Indian National Congress has long ago constituted Karnatak into a separate administrative unit within the sphere of its jurisdiction. The Nehru Committee appointed by the All-Parties' Conference at Bombay last year were strongly impressed with the case for Karnatak Unification; and have consequently incorporated the formation of the present dismembered parts of Karnatak into a single and separate province in their scheme for the Constitution of the future Commonwealth of India. The All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow and the All-Parties' Convention at Calcutta have adopted this demand of the Kanarese people. Eminent authorities on constitutional problems, both Eastern and Western, have been satisfied that the present arrangement of provinces brought about by fortuitous circumstances has no rational basis and that it requires to be overhauled on a linguistic basis. The Legislative Council for Coorg has passed a resolution in favour of a separate province for Karnatak and has pressed for the inclusion of Coorg therein. Early this month, the Madras Legislative Council adopted a similar resolution in the teeth of Government opposition. The public of Karnatak have from different places and different platforms declared their complete faith in Karnatak Unification as the solvent of all their innumerable and age-long grievances.

RESOLUTION BEFORE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Under these circumstances, it was in the fitness of things that Mr. V. N. Jog, the member from Dharwar, brought forward his resolution on this subject in the just concluded session of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona. All the members from Kanarese Districts unanimously supported him. Leading members frm Maharashtra and Gujerat gave their whole-hearted consent to the formation of an independent province for Kanarese Districts. In the

(Continued on next page.)

Notes of the Day

Natural Corollary.

Viscount Cecil's proposal at Geneva that a scheme should be prepared by the League for the progressive reduction of land armaments is a naturally corollary to the British attitude in regard to the limitation of naval armaments. Now that the MacDonald Government have given a practical and earnest lead in effecting naval reductions, the suggestion made by the British representative at Geneva gains in sincerity and appropriateness. But the French Press is perturbed over the proposal. France keeps up a huge army and has an effective combatant strength in trained reserves. A limitation in the numerical strength of the latter is a reform which she must accept if she is earnest in furthering a policy of all-round limitation of armaments. The British proposal will be enthusiastically received in Germany, but it is doubtful whether the Italian Government will welcome it. In post-war Europe, France and Italy are the two prominent champions of the dangerous doctrine of "Be Prepared".

Insult to India.

A Johannesburg message states that an official announcement was made by the Minister of Interior in the Union Government on Saturday that he has "finally and definitely" decided to maintain the restrictions in connection with the entry of Maulana Shaukat Ali in the Union. The humiliating conditions under which the Ali Brothers were asked by the South African Government to enter the Union were not only an insult to India, they also indicated that in handling this issue in an unwise and tactless manner Dr. Malan had the full support of the anti-Asiatic elements on the Union and that he was absolutely unconcerned as to the effect it will have in the establishment of amicable Indo-African relations. To achieve this is one of the objects of the Indian Agreement. Dr. Malan's refusal to deal with the question of the visit of the Ali Brothers to the Union in a broad-minded manner shows with what little respect he treats that Agreement.

Support for Sarda Bill.

According to the London correspondent of the "Hindu", the "Times" has published a letter signed by a number of leading women officials of national political bodies, social service and educational organisations and missionary societies warmly supporting the Child Marriage Bill. These kindly women urge all who have any weight in Indian affairs to throw it into the scale on the side of reform and appeal to the Government of India in particular to stand by the Bill at all cost "for the good of India and the credit of Great Britain". Reformers should also see to it that the minimum marriageable age is not further reduced. Referring to the perverse amendment of Pandit Malaviya to lower the minimum to 12 years. Dr. Deshmukh indignantly remarks: "It is a barbarous amendment, however well intentioned, and it will keep on breeding the Devil and Death with child widows and child mothers." The curse of child marriages needs strong words to condemn it.

Useful Publication.

In issuing for public information an attractively printed booklet "Some Problems of the Medical Profession in India", the Executive of the All-India Medical Association has done a service not only to the independent medical profession in this country to whom the contents of the volume will make a special appeal, but also to the general body of public opinion. The booklet contains valuable information regarding the co-ordination of medical research in India and the reorganisation of the medical services. It is an eloquent testimony to the spirited but so far ineffective fight put up by the Bombay Medical Union and other medical bodies in this country for safeguarding the rights and privileges of the independent medical profession. At present opportunities for research at the expense of the Indian tax-payer are, as the volume amply indicates, the very particular privilege of the Indian Medical Service.

His First Worry.

Clubman: "I have struck a perfectly priceless idea. I have arranged to give £5,000 to a man on condition that he relieves me of all my worries."

Friend: "That's fine; but where are you going to raise the £5,000?"

Clubman: "Ah, that will be his first worry."

SACRIFICE FOR A PRINCIPLE

Mrs. Naidu's Tribute to Jatin

CLARION CALL TO ACTION

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

Delegates from all parts of the United Provinces including some ladies attended the first Provincial Youth Conference which commenced to-day at the Gangaprasad Veja Memorial Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The hall was decorated with flags and festoons bearing slogans such as "Down with Imperialism", "Down with Caste", "Down with Communalism", etc. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru attended to-day's session.

Mr. Chaudhury Khaliq Oosman, Municipal Chairman and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates said that the country's hope of salvation rested on its youth. It was for India's young men, he said, to eradicate the communal cancer from the body politic and put a stop to communal strike over petty questions like music before mosques or slaughter of cows.

INDEPENDENCE, NOT ISOLATION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her presidential address referred to the Youth League's ideal of complete independence. She said that complete independence was never tantamount to total isolation from other nations of the world, as some critics misinterpreted it to be, but it meant complete freedom of choice and action on an equal footing with the rest of the world. Independence would be achieved only if India's youth could stand unflinchingly for justice, integrity, honour and self-respect. Empty words were not wanted. There was unfortunately superabundance of that commodity already in India. What was sorely needed was honest and sincere work. She appealed to young men to act like men and blot out the shame of empty splendour of cowardly leaders of the country.

SACRIFICE FOR PRINCIPLE.

Referring to Jatin Das' death Mrs. Naidu said he had sacrificed his life for the sake of principle. Sacrifice for a principle was one of the most beautiful realities in life. Beauty is truth ever-lasting and as such Jatin Das' sacrifice will never be forgotten.

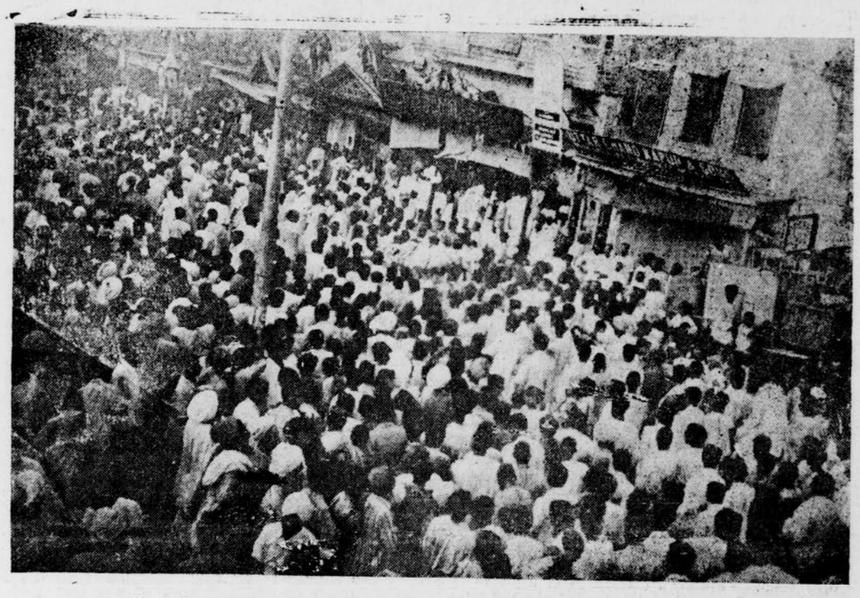
At the close of the presidential address, the following resolution was moved by the Chair and adopted unanimously, all standing:—

"Young men and women assembled in conference offer their reverent and sorrowful homage to the proud memory of their brave comrade, Jatindra Das, and solemnly resolve to do their utmost to gain the freedom of India at whose altar Das has offered supreme sacrifice."

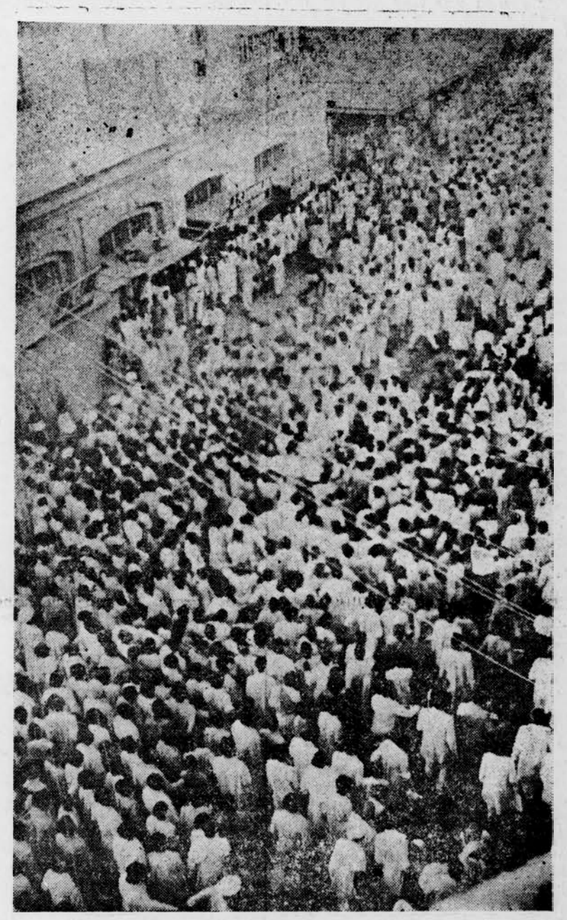
The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.

A mass meeting was held in the afternoon, Mrs. Naidu presiding, to express sorrow at the death of Jatindra Das and congratulate him on his unique sacrifice.—A. P.

LONG LIVE JATIN!



A mammoth funeral procession in Lahore carrying the bier of Martyr Jatindra Nath Das paraded the important thorough fares of Lahore.



Another view of the procession.

A SEPARATE PROVINCE FOR KARNATAK

(Continued from previous page.)

light of this unanimous demand from Kanarese people, that had received overwhelming support from all quarters, it was clearly the duty of the Government of Bombay to have allowed the Bombay Legislative Council to agree to Mr. Jog's measure, or at least to have called upon their supporters in the Council to adopt a neutral attitude as suggested by Rao Bahadur Kale from Satara, but in spite of all tall talk about reformed administration, and the progressive realization of Responsible Government in India, the bureaucracy persists in remaining as irresponsible and irresponsive to public opinion as before. No attempt was made by them to understand and placate public opinion. On the other hand stout opposition was offered by Government benches and their henchmen, and in a thin House, at the tag end of the session, when stalwarts like Mr. K. F. Nariman and others had left for their constituencies, the rejection of Mr. Jog's resolution was almost a foregone conclusion.

OPPOSITION FROM ILL-INFORMED INDIANS.

The irony of the whole affairs lies however not in the failure of Mr. Jog's measure in the heterogeneous Bombay Council but in the opposition raised there against by Indians like Mr. B. V. Jadhav in the Council Chamber and by such an eminent publicist as the present Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" outside it. It has to be said, with due deference to them, that either such people have not studied the whole case at close quarters or that they cannot appreciate the grievances of rural and real India. It is likely that some of our own countrymen will be misled by the views expressed by them. It has, therefore, been thought necessary to state briefly the reasons why Karnatak seeks separation from the existing administrations and how it proposes to bring it about. An attempt is made also to answer some of the objections raised by the opponents to the demand for Karnatak Unification on financial and other grounds.

WHY KARNATAK SEEKS UNIFICATION.

The Kanarese people seek a compact and separate administration for themselves, not out of "fissiparous tendencies" as the Commissioner, S. D., suggested nor with a view to do away with, or to affect adversely the powers of, the Central Government at Delhi or Simla. Our critics seem to forget that in any scheme for the future governance of India, unitary or federal, the provinces will have to be allowed to function separately under well-defined authority derived from the Central Government. No student of Indian history or polity has envisaged the possibility of a single and central administration shouldering the complete responsibility of governing the whole of India from its headquarters in all and every matter. If the provinces are bound to exist, as they must, even if the "status quo" were allowed to continue, and if, as admitted by Sir Louis Rieu, "the existing provinces have been formed somewhat haphazardly by somewhat fortuitous circumstances", why not overhaul the whole system and make provinces more compact and homogeneous? No "historical associations or traditions" stand in the way of India's attempts to throw off the foreign yoke. They cannot therefore be allowed to prejudice Karnatak's demand for a separate province if it is otherwise feasible and justifiable.

In her present dismembered position, Karnatak is more or less a drag on the Indian nation. Her material and intellectual resources have been absolutely undeveloped and to that extent the whole nation is a loser. The salvation of India lies in the complete and all-round development of all her component parts including Karnatak. To put Karnatak in a line with the other advanced provinces in India is therefore as much the concern of the whole of India as of the Kanarese people themselves. It will thus be seen that this movement has been conceived not in a narrow or provincial spirit but in a higher and broader outlook. Karnatak does not wish to break away from the Indian nation. It wants to serve India by developing her resources and placing them at the altar of the common Motherland. Our critics therefore cannot with justification condemn our movement as one of disintegration.

PRESENT CONDITION OF BRITISH KARNATAK.

Kanarese Districts form the tail ends of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. In the former, the population of Kanarese people is about 15 per cent. whilst in the latter it is barely 5 per cent. The headquarters of these two provinces are far away from the Kanarese tracts tacked on to them. Their representation in the two Legislative Councils is extremely meagre. These Governments, therefore, have allowed their Kanarese tracts to lie in the cool shade of apathy and neglect. The powerful Andhras and Tamilians in Madras and the Gujeratis and Maharashtrians in Bombay have practically monopolized the attention and the resources of the two respective Governments. All public-utility projects or development-schemes are under both these administrations invariably diverted to non-Kanarese areas. Beyond carrying on the routine administration, these Governments pay absolutely no attention to the legitimate claims or grievances of the Kanarese people committed to their case. On the other hand huge amounts collected from various sources in these areas are all taken away and expended upon concerns which bring no gain to them in return. In every field of public activity Karnatak's interests are absolutely neglected. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that the Kanarese people in these two Presidencies desire separation from these selfish administrations. Coorg, by itself a very small area, fairs no better under the autocratic regime of a Chief Commissionership vested in the Resident at Mysore.

(To be continued.)

A SUGGESTION TO MAULANA MAHOMED ALI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Without claiming any reliable knowledge of the correspondence passing at any time between the Governments of any of the various countries constituting the British Empire and without venturing either to deny the competence of any Moulanas to see through Britain's policy of "divide and rule" or to belittle the eminent services rendered to the State by the Moulanas of India assembled at Delhi not many months ago under the presidentship of that great Moulana—H. H. the Aga khan when the presentation of a strong united front by Hindus and Muslims in answer to Lord Birkenhead's clever challenge for a unanimous constitution might have reflected adversely on the capability of our revered sirs (Moulanas) and the Pundits to "divide and rule" the children of Adam in India, May I beg to suggest to Mr. Mohammedali the possibility that His Britannic Majesty's servants in countries visited by him or expecting the visits of the Ali brothers might be dependent for material and perhaps for guidance as to the quality and quantity of honour or recognition by them of Moulanas' services rendered to the "State" in India on that auxiliary or subsidiary branch of the British Government known as the Government of India which is not quite representative of nor responsible to the Indian nation or any of its constituent communities?

If Mr. Mahomed Ali is not quite sure that the "Shudhi" of the Indian Pundits and the "Tablig" and "Tanzim" of Indian Moulanas, although very useful for dividing the Indian nation will in themselves prove efficient and sufficient to teach any alien Government anywhere in the world to respect the Hinduism and the Islam of India, may I humbly request him to consider the desirability of the Ali brothers joining forces with true patriots like Mahatmaji to find a permanent and effective remedy for the phenomenon of Hindu-Muslim tension and misunderstandings appearing periodically on the political horizon.—Yours etc

H. S. M.

BENGAL'S HOMAGE TO JATIN DAS

(Continued from page 1.)

ed with flowers and national flags.

The procession was then formed in the following order. First came the standard bearers with two big national flags, then labourers of Workers and Peasants Party with mottos "Long Live Revolution" etc., the Bengal Volunteers Cavalry Lady Volunteers Infantry, Drummers and buglers, Medical Volunteers, Ambulance Cars, Infantry, Lady Volunteers headed by Latikabasu, Congress leaders including Sjts. J.M. Sen Gupta, Subahas Bose, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Baba Gurdit Singh, J. C. Gupta, Dr. B C. Roy, A. Rahim and numerous others. Then came the coffin carried by Congress Volunteers and Drummers. The Citizens watering car followed by other representative Samities and Associations.

It was an imposing sight as the procession more than a mile long carrying the precious load slowly wended its way amidst the maddening shouts of the crowd that gathered on the footpaths, housetops, balconies and every available space around. As the procession neared the Howrah Bridge it was met from Calcutta by Sankirtan parties and small processions representing different colleges, and when it reached the junction of Howrah Bridge and Harrison Road, so great was the rush that the procession had to stop for a few minutes and a way had to be made by volunteers. Here Dr. J.M. Das Gupta, President, Burrabazar Congress Committee offered floral wreaths and read a poem. As the procession proceeded slowly along the Harrison Road, flower petals and fried rice were showered on the bier by ladies who had thronged the housetops and balconies of stately buildings of Burrabazar.

JATIN'S BODY LYING IN STATE.

FLORAL TRIBUTES TO MARTYR.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The Central Hall of the Howrah Town Hall is bedecked with flowers foliage and multicoloured lights. The body of Das is placed on a raised platform in the Central Hall beautifully decorated with white lilies. On all sides of the Hall sat men and women to witness the lying-in-state celebration. Flowers and wreaths were placed on the body, a wreath of the Howrah Municipality being placed first by its Chairman. At about 10 p.m. the crowd began to disperse and people were allowed to go up the stairs and view the body.—A. P.

UPTON CLOSE AT SANTINIKETAN

WHEN WILL ASIA BE FREE?

LECTURE BEFORE VISHWA BHARATI STUDENTS

CALCUTTA, Sept 14

Mr. Upton Close, the famous author of the "Revolt of Asia" visited Santiniketan with his wife on September 8.

In an interview with a representative of the Free Press, he referred to the unfortunate incident during Tagore's last visit to America and said that though it took place through a mistake on the part of the Customs Officers, there are thousands of educated Americans who are admirers of Dr. Tagore. America believed in personality and Tagor is one of the greatest personalities of the modern world and as such, America takes real interest in Dr. Tagore and his works.

FREE FROM WHITE SUPREMACY

He also addressed a meeting of students and teachers of Viswabharati on the present unrest in Asia in the course of which he said that during the next 50 years Asia will perhaps be free from White supremacy.

In making a reference to China, he mentioned that modern China was inspired with the ideal of nationalism and it would soon be a great nation. But the phase of nationalism, he said will pass away in the West and an idea of internationalism is going to take its place.

Mr. Close believed that India instead of going through the phase of nationalism, as it is understood in the West, will directly pass to the stage of internationalism.

Mrs. Close entertained the audience with an English song of Gitanjali in English notations.

They left for Allahabad where they expect to meet Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal Nehru

BOMBAY OBSERVES MOURNING DAY

Markets Observe Hartal; Students Empty Schools & Colleges

Spontaneous demonstrations were organised by the school boys of Bombay on Monday in honour of Jatin's martyrdom. Practically all the schools in Girgaum, Kalbadev, and Bhulueshwar and other parts of the city were emptied and the students passed the streets from school to school exhorting their comrades to come out and observe the mourning day in honour of the youthful martyr. By the time the procession reached Chowpatty it had swelled to huge dimension. All along the route the young boys shouted themselves hoarse in raising revolutionary slogans like "Long Live Revolution," Down with Imperialism" "Jatin-ki-jai." At some places in Girgaum, the police came in clash with the demonstrators and dispersed the procession only to find it rearranged a few yards further.

ON SANDS OF CHOWPATTY.

The boys of the Mahratta High School left their class rooms and deserted the school. They paraded the streets and went to Girgaum High School, C. S. High School and Chikitsaha Samuha High School. The students of all these schools immediately left their class rooms and they formed into a big procession. They paraded the streets and marched to Chowpatty.

MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE

After the meeting they again formed into procession and went to Congress House, where a monster meeting was held. Mr. H. D. Rajah presided over the meeting and in the course of his remarks, he said he was glad to meet the young budding patriots. Jatin Das is dead, but he was sure that from these youthful students there will be many Jatins to take his place.

He condemned the action of the police in attacking these young boys. He entreated the students to emulate the example of Jatin and do their humble mite for the cause for which Jatin tried and died.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Choudari and seconded by Mr. Ghurye was passed.

"This public meeting of the students of Bombay deeply mourns the sad death of Jatin Das who laid down his life at the altar of the motherland and places on record its admiration of the courage and great self-sacrifice of Jatin Das.

The meeting further condemns inhuman treatment meted out to political prisoners."

After some poems in honour of Jatin's death were recited the meeting dispersed amidst loud shouts of "Long Live revolution, Jatin Das ki-jai."

B. P. C. C. OFFICE CLOSED.

The offices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Free Reading Room, Gymnasium as well as the Lokmanya Tilak Rashtriya Kanyashala were closed on Monday in honour of the cremation ceremony of Jatindra Nath Das.

The National Flag was flying half mast on Congress House. The following telegram has also been sent to Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose.

"Yesterday Bombay citizens and youths paid glowing tribute Jatindra Nath Das, bazars and offices closed to-day please lay humble tribute of this Committee and citizens of Bombay at the feet of the great martyr."

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE STUDENTS' MEETING.

The students of the Elphinstone College have decided to absent themselves from the College to-day (Tuesday) with a view to express their heartfelt grief at the death of Jatin Das and also to celebrate his martyrdom. A general meeting of the students will be held on the Oval at 11-30 a.m. to-day.

CUTCHI D. O. JAIN PATHSHALA

The Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Pathshala was closed on Monday to show the heartfelt sympathy for Jatin Das, who sacrificed his life at the altar of the Motherland.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Share Brokers held on Monday to express regret for the untimely death of Babu Jatindranath Das the following resolution was passed:—

"By dedicating his life since childhood to the service of his Motherland, Patriot Jatindranath has taught a unique lesson in patriotism to India. His demise though fraught with harrowing circumstances goes to make us conscious of the state of our dependence and the humiliating condition of our political prisoners. The meeting notes with regret his self-immolation and resolves to send its condolence to his family with prayer to God to give peace to his soul."

INDIAN MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEALERS.

The Indian Motor Accessories dealers observed hartal on Monday and closed their shops as a mark of respect and admiration for the heroic spirit of self-sacrifice of Jatindranath Das, who laid down his life for the liberation of his country.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL.

The Elphinstone College Hostel students observed complete fast on Sunday. All the clubs were closed for the whole day.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Babu Jatindra Nath Das, our exchange was closed on Monday.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Native Merchants' Association held on the 15th instant:

"That this Committee places on record its deep sense of admiration for the noble sacrifice of the late Mr. Jatindra Das and resolves that all Hundi Chittii business be closed on Monday the 16th instant in honour of his memory and that the offices of the Association be also closed."

LAW COLLEGE STUDENTS EMPTY.

The Law College was entirely closed Yesterday evening as all the students went on strike in sympathy for the heroic death of Jatindra Nath Das. The Law Students will hold a meeting this evening at 6.45 p.m. on the pavement adjoining the College Library after the evening lectures are over to express their condolences.

Mr. Purshottamlal Sondhi of the Congress Publicity Board states that Pandit K. Santanam has agreed to meet a share of the expenes towards the uniforms of Congress volunteers to be met by the Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress, which is expeced to amount to Rs. 2,000/.

JATIN'S BODY CREMATED

MAD RUSH FOR LAST LOOK AT THE HERO.

The body of Jatindra Nath Das was placed on the pyre at 3 p.m. the last rites being performed by Jatindra Nath Das's brother Kiran Das who was profusely garlanded by men and women present at the Ghat and was the "Victim" of a large number of cameramen, including representatives of the Madan Theatres Limited who are screening a film of the procession to-night.

There was a mad rush towards it for the last look.

The cremation was performed according to orthodox custom, ghee and sandal wood being used.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has appealed for funds for an All-India Memorial to Jatindra Nath Das.—A. P.

LOADED WITH FLOWERS AND WREATHS.

The whole of the Howrah Bridge up to the crossing of the Chitpur Road, a distance of over half a mile was blocked by large crowds. Housetops and Balconies were filled with spectators. R. Traffic across the bridge and other parts of the route was stopped. As the procession reached the crossing of Strand and Harrison roads it swelled in number and glided its way along Harrison road to College Street. Flowers were strewn en route from housetops by Marwari women. At the crossing of the College Street and Harrison Road the scene was unprecedented. Here the crowd numbered about five lakhs. The procession still increased in volume and was joined by a large number of students who shouted "Jatin Das Ki Jai." It was now over a mile long and the bier was literally covered with flowers and wreaths. Posters bearing inscriptions "Long Live Revolution" "Down with Imperialism" fluttered in the air.—A. P.

POONA'S TRIBUTE TO JATIN

A public meeting of citizens of Poona was held yesterday at Shivaji Mandir, Mr. Tulpule presiding, to mourn the death of Jatin Das. Speeches sympathising with the Lahore conspiracy case prisoners and condemning the Government's jail policy were made.—A. P.

TABLET TO COMMEMORATE SARDA BILL.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Rai Bhadur Ramkhamal Bhandari of Montgomery has sent a cheque for Rs. 500/- to Sir Fazli Hussain with a request that the money be spent to put up a tablet in the Assembly Chamber at New Delhi wherein the names of those "savours" of the country who will vote for Sarda Bill will be inscribed together with those who will oppose it. The money is not sufficient for the purpose, but the Rai Bahadur has promised to pay more. The proposal is under consideration.

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Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

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CRICKET & CRICKETERS

—:o:—

Dr. Kanga's XI V. The Hindu Gymkhana

(By "ESJIAAREN")

A WASTED OPPORTUNITY.

What would it have mattered if the Hindus had lost all their wickets and the match as well rather than allow the game to end in an unite-resting and ridiculous draw, when they were pitted against Dr. Kanga's Eleven on Sunday last? Vajifdar, the skipper of the home side, made a sporting declaration and allowed the visitors just sufficient time to obtain the required number of runs and, for once, Vithal the Hindu skipper did not relish the idea of playing the game and forcing an outright win—was there none around him to remind the veteran of the Vithal-Kantak partnership against the Muslines?—and he resorted to draw-out-time tactics which, I am afraid, did not appreciably succeed, as, again, the Hindus lost their first 4 men for a paltry total. Vajifdar's declaration certainly offered the Hindus just that opportunity of which Vithal should have made full use to test the mettle and calibre of his team and to see which of them possessed—even in a small measure—that rare outstanding virtue in a batsman—rising to occasion. If necessary, Vithal should have himself opened the innings. The Hindus might have won the match—to obtain runs at the rate of two per minute even against first class bowling is not quite a rare achievement—but I am further prepared to grant that the Hindus might have as well lost the game. The fact however, remains that the opportunity such critical stages in the game afford of developing in young men the spirit of making a bold bid for fortune, was not availed of. I am not unmindful of the fact that Vajifdar had ready at hand a regular battery of first rate match-winning bowlers that would have certainly been brought into action and broken through the Hindu defence if the latter had tried to force a win—but it is against such bowlers that the Hindus have to fight the battles of the future and not against the fifth rate stuff of the Purshottam Shield Tournament! It would have been interesting to see what course Jai would have adopted, had he been skipper-ing that day—by the by where was Jai on that day?

GODAMBE, TALPADE AND WADKAR.

These were the three successful bowlers that were in charge of the attack of the Hindus in this match. Godambe, as I have already written in my previous notes, is and will always remain in a class by himself. In the first innings he obtaind only two wickets and if he could not get more, the reason was that at the other end Talpade, on a wicket that suited a bowler of his type, was doing the damage and wickets were falling like a house of cards! But in the second knock of the home team, the difference between these two bowlers was markedly observed! Godambe proved once again that he possessed all the wiles of a bowler and the shirt front wicket did make but little difference to him while Talpade could do simply nothing! Playing against the Customs C. C. a few fortnights ago, Talpade who played great havoc on a drying wicket was found again to be absolutely harmless, when the wicket vastly improved and had no "take" in it.

But I do not want Talpade to be discouraged for a single moment! He should only realize what difference it makes to possess genuine finger-work which alone distinguishes a bowler, working on all sorts of wickets, from one who succeeds once in a way. If Talpade takes to bowling seriously and what is much more important, intelligently, he should go a long way in that line. He has also still to possess 'staying' power. Wadkar, whenever he has been put on to bowl has not failed. In the match against the Parsi Gymkhana, he bowled F. Kapadia and Engineer and in the last match he took three good wickets including Vajifdar's. In spite of his respectable scores, I have never had a good opinion about his batting as it is to-day but for his bowling he should be tried more and often. Besides, he is brought on to bowl rather late!

THE HOME-SIDE.

I have on purpose refrained from referring to the doings of the home-team in details. Suffice it to say that their failur e in the first innings was unaccountable, but even in spite of this anybody could have seen that they were the top-dogs of the fight! They dismissed their visitors on a perfect wicket for a poor total. Vajifdar was right to take away the bowling of the 'certs' as soon as the total —which was only 28 runs—was passed. He entrusted the attack to the new comers and they did not fail! In the second innings the attack was altogether entrusted to them and they carried on the work in a worthy manner.

POINTER FOR THE HINDUS!

Last week writing in these columns, referring to the Hindu Cricket as it stands this day in this city, I made an observation that it is passing under a heavy cloud. I want to deal with this question much more fully, but I am not going to present my readers with a series of articles dealing with all the points of view all at a time but I want drive home every single point once at a time when the last opportunity presents itself by hitting the nail well on the head. Last week again the Hindus failed in both the innings to open the game and I want to take up this point to-day that the Hindus do not ave at the present moment a really reliable opening paid that will eminently fulfil its mission. Times without number, in this season, have I been compelled to refer to this point as the opening batsmen of the Hindus have consistently faled—except in minor matches—to give their side even only a reasonable start, much less a splendid lead. It is an obvious fact as I have previously observed, that since the death of Kantak, the Hindus have never had a really worthy opening batsman. As I am dealing with cricket of this City, I refrain from making reference to Navale here but I shall deal with him some time later—he has been so useful to the Hindus many a time in the Big Match. Locally, the Hindus have never tried to make a search in this direction and those to whom the opportunities were offered of realize the responsibility that lay on opening an innings never tried to ould not, possibly because they cared not. It has been a notorious fact that the opening of the Hindu innings during the last few years has been a matter of pure & simple monopoly of only a privileged few, not because they possessed outstanding qualifications but for reasons that I do not desire to deal with here. The plain truth is the Hindus have never realized their responsibility in this sphere. Allow me to repeat again—the late Mr. Kantak's place still remains vacant—a Dongre, a Pavaskar or a Pardeshi has not yet filled it. Any aspiring Hindu youth may try for it—who will be Kantak's successor. It is for those who are in power to find out the suitable men if they can do so. I can mention at least three. Not that they will succeed n each and every occasion but they ave in them in an eminent manner the virtues of an opening batsman, watchfulness and the rest for whom the 'swerve'—not the genuine coin-swerve but its bastard-cousin the seam-swerve—has no terrors!

ROSE PETALS

—:o:—

(Collected by J. P. D.)

Most of us look best at a little distance from one another.
—Jerome K. Jerome.

The laws of conscience, which we pretend to be derived from Nature, proceed from custom.
—Montaigne.

And many strokes, though with a little axe,
Hew down and fell the hardest timb'r'd oak.
—Shakespeare.

By a patient and loving endurance are we preparing ourselves gradually for the discipline of trials.
—Dean Goulburn.

A bad beginning makes a bad ending.
—Euripides.

Tears are the noble language of the eye,
And when true love of words is destitute
The eyes by tears speak, while the tongue is mute.
—Herrick.

The path of service is long and straight,
And it runs through a region desolate,
Through the cheerless gloom of a starless night;
But it issues at last in a land of light
And leads through a golden gate.
—Charles Breeding.

Every day tasks are apt to become monotonous, but drudgery, of even a passive acceptance of conditions, can be cheered and brightened if you bring to your work just a tiny spark of enthusiasm.
—M. Milner.

And one thing's certain; nobody nobody knows,
The Good from the Wicked by just their Clothes.
—Walter de la Mare.

There is certain rasping contemptuousness in our nature that prevents you from touching the deepest sympathies of ordinary human beings in much of our work.
—Robert Lynd.

Experience teaches that a good memory is generally joined to weak judgment.
—Montaigne.

Learning hath gained most by those books by which the printers have lost.
—Thomas Fuller.

ELIXIR OF LIFE ELUDES QUEST

—:o:—

While the American Medical Association delegates were in session Dr. Morris Fishbein, noted physician and editor of Hygeia, told laymen what had been accomplished to prolong life.

"The mysterious secret of life, that unknown living force which causes man to survive for a period of three score years and ten," Dr. Fishbein said, "has been the object of an intensive search from almost the beginning of time.

"Throughout the ages human beings have craved and sought some miracle that would aid them in living beyond the allotted span, always searching for some elixir of life to give them years eternal.

"Of the claims of Professor Voronoff of Paris and Dr. Steinach of Vienna," Dr. Fishbein continued, "it can only be said their work is of scientific interest, but they have not as yet demonstrated that one moment of additional life can be guaranteed to any human being.

"When the cells of the body disintegrate and die there is no magical potion that can raise them from the dead. A tissue that has died cannot more be restored to life than can new elasticity be put into a pair of worn-out suspenders or garters," he said.

CUPID RULES THE COURT

White evidence was being heard in the Liverpool Police Court to-day against a young man charged with drunkenness, the case was interrupted by the arrival of a telegram for the chairman.

He and his colleague smiled as they scanned its contents and then read out the message, which was as follows:

"Please discharge——with a caution this time.—His Fiancee."

The magistrates did as they were told, and presented the erring swain with the telegram as a memento.—"Daily Herald"

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—:o:—

SOVIET EXPERIMENT SUCCEEDS

In the following interesting article contributed to the Reynolds' "Illustrated News" Mr. Paul Winterton, a son of Mr. Ernest Winterton, M.P., who went to Russia to study social conditions after winning a scholarship, tells of the Soviet housing problem and of the novel methods to solve it adopted by the workers.

The living conditions of the Russian worker have never been a matter for pride, and the mud huts in the villages and ramshackle hovels in the towns have provided the Soviet Government with an inheritance from the Tsar which, like the demolition of our slums, constitutes a problem in itself.

When one takes into consideration such additional factors as the wholesale destruction of buildings during the Revolution, and the present rapidly increasing population of the towns, it is possible to obtain a fairly good idea of the difficulties with which the Soviets, lacking building materials and capital, have been called upon to face.

Their solution is interesting, not only because of its success in getting houses built, but because of its effect on the bases of social life.

In brief, it is a co-operative solution—an encouragement of the workers by subsidy to provide for their own accommodation.

A number of workers in a certain factory or department get together and form a building co-operative, with president, committee, and the necessary officials. Shares are collected until the capital of the new society amounts to 10 per cent. of the cost of the proposed building. It is then possible to raise 90 per cent. as a long term loan from the building co-operative centre, the Central Communal Bank, and the Government.

Black-coated workers are required to supply 15 per cent. of the capital themselves, and co-operators not organised on an occupational basis—citizens' co-ops—as much as 50 per cent.

NO JERRY-BUILDING.

Since 1925, when the necessary central organisation was set up, progress has been very considerable.

Co-operative building in the Ukraine had increased in value from £220,000 in 1925 to £2,000,000 in 1928, and the popularity of the movement shows every sign of future expansion. Fifty per cent. of the town population of the Ukraine is now co-operatively housed. "As an economic method of house-building, the system has its advantages and disadvantages. There is no danger of the jerry-building which we find in many of our Council houses, since from the time the first brick is laid every process receives the critical attention of the future residents—a voluntary inspectorate which, though occasionally embarrassing to the builders, is surprisingly effective.

Moreover, the members of the co-operative are themselves responsible for the general lines of the plan, so that they get, roughly, what facilities they want, and if they have not enough bathrooms they can blame no one but themselves.

Finally, the fact that every new society has ideas of its own leads to the erection of a very miscellaneous collection of buildings, no one of which is like any other. But that, as any aesthetic owner of a Council house will tell you (if such a phenomenon exists), is by no means bad thing.

Another noticeable result of the co-operative method of building is that houses grow vertically, as in New York, rather than horizontally, as in London, and sevenstorey buildings will be the type in the Russian city of the future.

Once the building is completed, and the workers have moved in, the building co-operative is transformed into a dwelling co-operative, and the weekly payment libilities divided out among the members.

During the early years of the movement it was usual for each member to pay a mathematically fair percentage of the common liability (for interest, redemption, depreciation, etc.)

Lately, however, a more communistic principle has been adopted with considerable success, and each man's contribution is now assessed according to his ability to pay.

Thus a poor man may pay only 2s. a week, whereas a better-pad worker will pay 10s. a week for an identical flat. In this way, a further attempt is being made to equalise real incomes and take "from each according to his ability."

It is a rare treat to talk to Soviet workers about their house co-operative, and realise what a load the knowledge of complete security takes off a man's back. There are no rentiers, no rack rents, no arbitrary evictions. When the loan is paid off, the house will be the property of the co-operative in perpetuity, a social asset for which future co-operators will have to pay only depreciation costs. Men may come and men may go, but the house, with a changing co-operative committee, will go on till the bricks begin to crumble, and its tenants embark on a new and more ambitious enterprise.

Meanwhile, the present occupiers are careful as no tenant of a private landlord ever was, merely because they realise that the property is their own.

BASEMENT CLUBS.

One of the most interesting results of the new system is the spur which it gives to social life. For good or ill, it happens that because the co-operative originated in factory or office, all its members have the same occupational interests, which may have the effect of narrowing rather than enlarging their outlook.

But at least it provides a common basis for social life, and there is no lack of enthusiasm to make the house into one big family.

In many of the newest co-operatives, such as that of the electrical factory, Vek, in Kharkov, a club is built in the basement, complete with stage for theatricals, cinema, wireless, libraries, and all the paraphernalia of organised amusement House co-operation cannot be regarded only as an emergency measure—it is rather a definite policy, which as it spreads from town to village, must inevitably have an immense influence in increasing the popularity of collectivist ideals and raising the general level of culture.

BARDOLI SARDAR AT HUBLI

PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS

HUBLI, Sept. 14.

Sardar Vallbhbhai Patel with Mr. C. Rajagopalchariar and Mahadev Desai reached here thig noon.

The Sirdar was presented with a brief address tastefully printed on Khaddar and wag profusely garlanded by the Local Congress Committee at a public meeting at the Karnatak Press, where the Sirdar addressed an audience numbering nearly 5000 for an hour in Hindi. Sjt. Vighwanath Jog of Dharwar presided.

He laid stress on the item of constructive progremme without completing which he said no Swaraj could be achived. He exposed the srare of councils and urged the organisation of peasants for enforcing just taxation.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai with his party left for Dhawar at 3 P.M. Sjt. Rajagopalachariar is expected to return here this evening and to address a public meeting under the auspices of the Railway Labour Union.—Free Press.

DHARWAR CITY FATHERS' "AT HOME" TO VALLABHBHAI

DHARWAR, Sept. 14.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. C. Rajagopalchari and Mr. Mahadev Desai arrived here from Hubli at 3 p.m. There was an informal meeting at the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee Office at 4 when prominent people representing all the political parties had a discussion with the guests regarding the Land League.

The Party then proceeded to the Municipality where the Members were 'At Home' to the guests and presented an address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The guests were entertained at the Mitrasamaj Club also after which the Party motored to a place of rest.

They will leave Dharwar to-morrow for Bailhongal en-route to belgam.—Free Press.

CHARNI ROAD BORAH SANITARIUM

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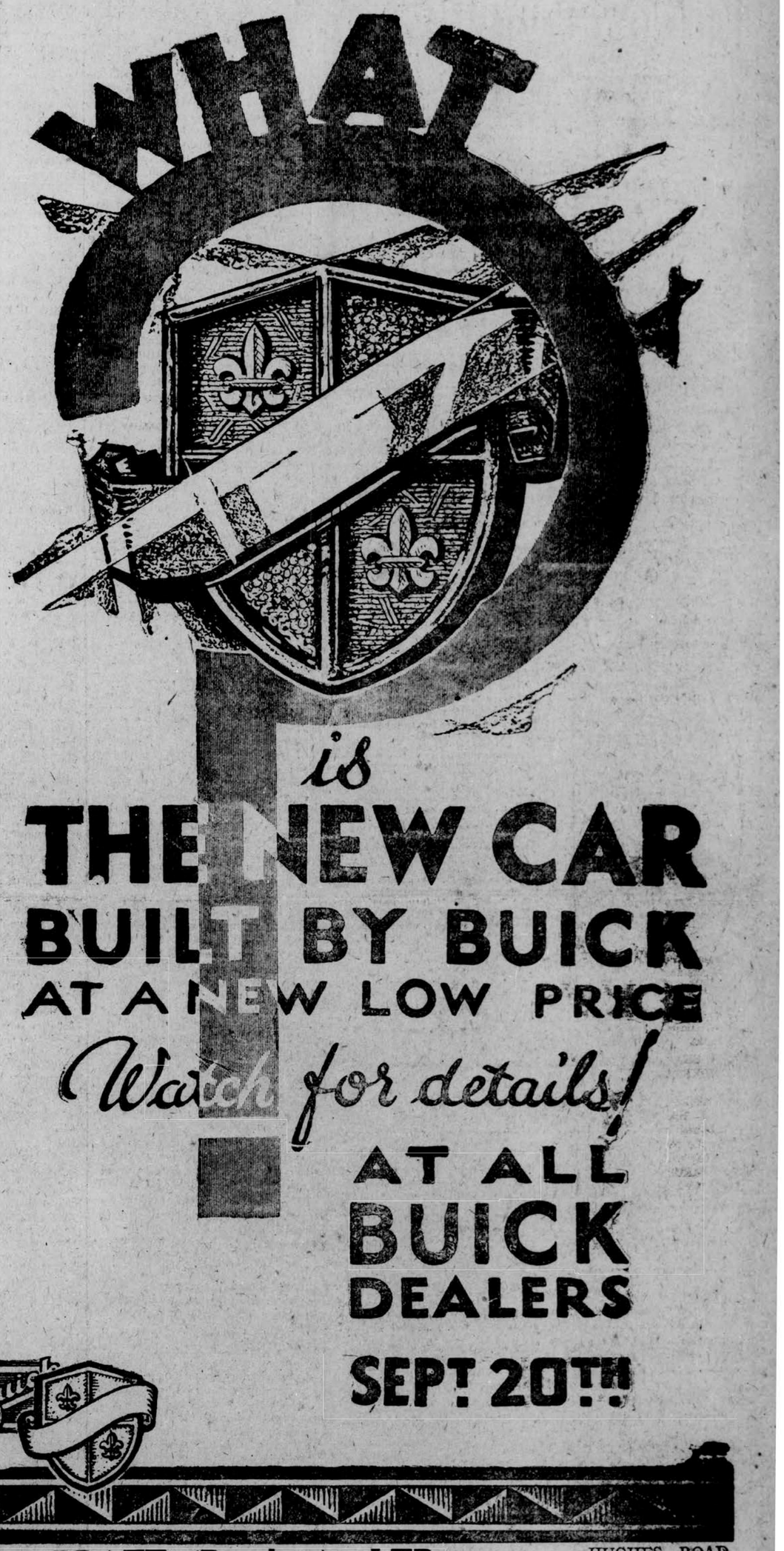
APPEAL AGAINST JUDGMENT DECLARING PUBLIC TRUST

The appeal filed by the sons of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy against the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgavker in March 1929, declaring that the entire property situate at Charni Road was the subject of a trust for the benefit of the Daywoodi Borah Community came on for hearing and final disposal before their Lordships the Officiating Chief Justice Sir N. W. Kemp and Justice Murphy when the Appellants applied for an adjournment of the hearing to enable them to file the Appeal Paper Books.

Respondents 1, 2 and 3 who were the original plaintiffs in the suit opposed the application. The Court after hearing the arguments of counsel allowed the appellants three months' time to file the Appeal Paper Books and extended the period for vacating the premises by them to the hearing of the appeal and directed them to pay Rs. 50 per month as rent to the Receiver instead of Rs. 5 per month which they were hitherto paying. The Court further directed that the Appeal should be placed on Board one week after the Appeal Paper Books were filed.

Mr. M. A. Somji instructed by Messrs. E. B. Ghaswalla and Co., appeared for the Appellants, and the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Pereira, Amin and Fazalbhoy appeared for Respondents.



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In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

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The Famous Spa Treatment For LIVER & URIC ACID

IN an improved and agreeable form, Kutnow's Powder scientifically reproduces the identical virtues of the mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe.

A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of drinking water every morning is the surest way to cleanse the liver and kidneys and maintain vigorous health.

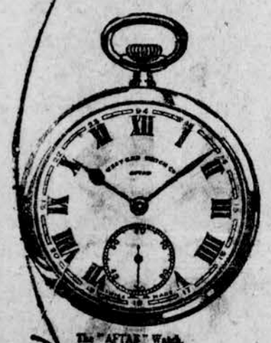
Kutnow's Powder counteracts the evil effects of climate on the blood. It banishes biliousness, constipation and other liver kidney and digestive disorders. It also surely eliminates uric acid and the other pain-causing poisons responsible for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, etc. *Guaranteed Free from Sugar.*

New bottles contain twice quantity at old price Rs. 2-4.

Rs. 10 buys this new reliable pocket watch

IT'S A WEST END!

The "AFTAB" Movement.



The "AFTAB" Watch.

Here is good news for the man who needs a reliable timekeeper but who perforce cannot afford a high price.

We have produced a new watch—the "AFTAB." Its price is only Rs. 10 and for this modest sum you can own a fine 'West End' pocket watch of handsome modern design, fitted with substantial non-magnetic movement, which will keep good time for many years.

Each "AFTAB" watch carries the Name "West End Watch Co." on its dial. Our Name stands for integrity; in other words, its presence means a 'square deal' for the purchaser and it reflects our confidence in the fine all-round quality of the "AFTAB" watch.

Avoid nameless watches offered in the bazars. They are generally worthless and for that reason the makers do not stamp their names on them.

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THE CHANGING PRESS

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MR. H. A. GWYNNE ON MODERN JOURNALISM

Mr. H. A. Gwynne, the Editor of the "Morning Post," in his address as President to the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists yesterday at Portsmouth, maintained that newspapers were tending to meet the new public demand for attractive information on vast problems that used to be regarded as too dry.

The starting point, to his mind of journalism, as it was to-day, was the Education Act of 1870. Incidentally, Mr. Gwynne commented that though compulsory education created a great new reading public the literature that arose tempted the working classes from the stern and difficult path of self-instruction. "To-day you will scarcely ever meet in England a miner who can discuss Herbert Spencer's theories with knowledge and understanding, or an artisan who never missed a Faraday or a Crookes lecture. They were common enough in 1880."

Newspapers at the close of the last century gave important affairs precedence, but important affairs were very often dull. Then came the new Press, unrestricted by the traditions of the old. Its energy and enterprise were admirable. News was gathered at enormous and with the speed of wireless. Politics, foreign affairs, and the graver aspects of our national life, all received the attention that they deserved in the opinion of their directors, that much and no more.

NEW PROBLEMS.

"Now, as it seems to me," Mr. change is imminent. The people Gwynne proceeded, "another of this country are becoming better educated and this improvement has been reflected to a certain extent in the Press. Examine the popular newspapers of to-day and of ten years ago, and you will perceive a marked inclination towards the graver problems of life. This does not mean that the human interest story is going to disappear.

"On the contrary, the mind that is occupied with complicated and difficult questions is all the more eager to ease the strain by turning to the lighter side of human nature. Our readers, however will, I believe, exact as a result of their greater knowledge, gained through the improvement of education, that greater weight shall be given to graver issues.

"The trend of journalism is all the more positive by reason of the fact that politics as we understood them twenty-five years ago are no longer so simple as they were. To-day the only problems facing our statesmen are economic problems. Gone are the purely political differences of the past. Statistics percentages, cost of living, overhead charges, and the position of sterling in the world market have replaced the old heated and bitter controversies of Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, Local Government, South Africa, Afghanistan, and Imperial policies of Joseph Chamberlain.

"It is impossible to get really excited about costs of production as it is impossible to understand the economic questions of to-day without profound study. The desire to understand them and apply the knowledge gained enforces profound examination of a host of subjects which hitherto were left to the experts. The reaction on journalism is apparent, and stuff that before the War would have been rejected as being too dull for words is now used freely, dressed up to look interesting by the industrious and admirable art of the sub-editor.

WIDER RANGE OF INTEREST.

"So we move slowly forward —towards a wider range of subjects and a deeper study of them. Yet, in my opinion, we shall never return to the dry-as-dust methods of the Victorian Era. Readers must be helped to knowledge by display, tables, and exquisite summaries. Yet, on the whole, I am inclined to the opinion that the importance and possible consequences of any event will determine its place in the paper, of the future rather than anything else. The evolution towards this state of things may be slow of movement, but I cannot help thinking that it will follow its full course. Signs are not wanting that it has moved rather more rapidly than some of us have realised."

The Lord Mayor of Portsmouth officially welcomed the two hundred delegates to the conference. He said that British journalism had at all times merited its claim to justice.

Mr. Gwynne acknowledged the welcome and agreed that the incorruptibility of journalism was its great safeguard. Journalists had a great sense of responsibility which at times was concealed from the public. As long as that obtained journalism would flourish.

Mr. Alan Robbins (London) moved that the conference viewed with satisfaction that the new Prime Minister had followed the example of his predecessors in instructing members of the Government not to write to the Press on current political problems whilst holding office under the Crown.

This was carried.—"Morning Post."

MONKS WHO NEVER SPEAK

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WHERE THE WORLD IS FORGOTTEN

Cowled men who never speak but use the primitive language of signs, who never see a woman nor worry about civilization, who work laboriously with their hands from 4 a.m. until their bedtime at 7 p.m. Such are the monks of Mount Melleray, the famous monastery in the Knockmealdown mountains. Almost a hundred of them, priests and laymen, live in a tiny mediaval world of their own chiefly doing farm work and stock-rearing.

Many are the strange stories told of Mount Melleray. A Dublin doctor who visited the monstery for a few days never come out again, but assumed the cowl and habit of the monks.

Stranger still—such is the silence, secrecy and disinterestedness of the monks—an old priest on his deathbed sent for a confessor, and discovered that the priest who came was his brother. They had lived together in the monstery for years without suspecting each other's identity.

A GUEST'S WELCOME.

When a correspondent visited the monastery he was received by a small man in brown habit and enormous shoes, and was taken through the little green door in the wall. The small man was the guest brother and he introduced the correspondent to the guest master. These two alone, with the exception of the Abbot of Mount Melleray, are permitted to speak for the purpose of welcoming visitors.

The guest master arranged a room, hoped the writer would stay for a week and said that tea—the last meal of the day—would be at five o'clock. Some of the monks seemed of great age, but sturdy with the health of an out-of-door's life. At seven o'clock in broad day-light, they were sent to bed.

TAPS FOR WORDS.

A body of monks can peel potatoes or work in the garden; but when their task is finished no one says:—"Let's go." One man taps twice on the ground with his foot and the others rise and follow him. Many of them have not been outside the walls for twenty or thirty years and are ignorant of changes in dress, politics, and all the daily things that interest us.

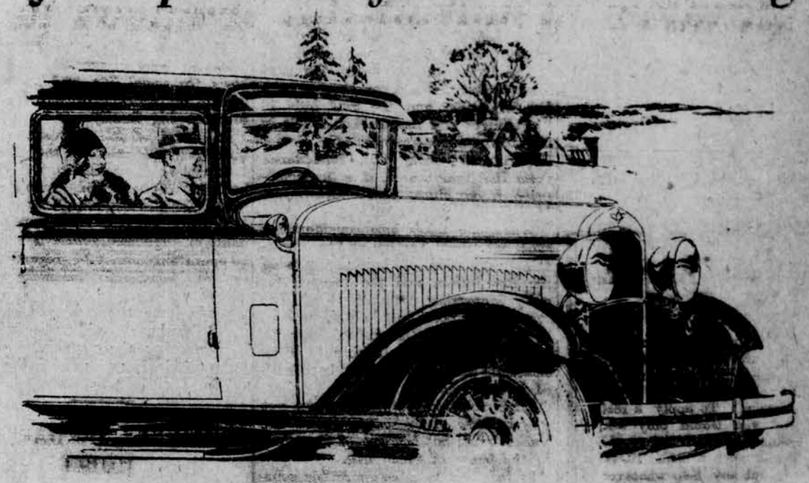
A welcome is extended to visitors of every nationality or creed. They are received and entertained for any period, though many visitors make offerings to the monastery before they leave its hospitable gates. One American who annually spent several weeks there without contributing a penny during his life left a considerable fortune to the monastery at his death.

Lahore.—Miss F. Stockhall and Miss G. Martin, nurses of Albert Victor Hospital, were victims of a motor car tragedy on Nisbet Road in the early hours of Sunday morning.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—The Muslim Youth League of Ahmedabad has passed resolutions sympathising with the sufferings of Arabs in Palestine and appealing to the Government of India to bring to the notice of the British Government the feelings of Muslims in India and to bring about the annulment of the Balfour Declaration.—Free Press.

Chittagong.—It is learnt that the Agent of the A. B. Railway has written to the Home Board for granting the expenditure towards the cost of traffic and engineering surveys, from Dahazari to Babu, a distance of 52 miles. It is expected that line will be extended as soon as the bridging of the Karnafully is completed.—Free Press.

The final PLEDGE of complete satisfaction in motoring



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It assures an engineering structure as advanced and dependable as modern automobile science can offer.

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By Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

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PRICES REDUCED

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Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE STOVE SPECIALIST

Tram Terminus, Girgaum. Opposite Majestic Cinema.

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Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

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especially if it comes in the form of a gift.

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Please send me full free particulars of the Remington Portable Great Goodwill Prize Competition.

Name.....

Address.....

Date..... (S)

(Post this coupon to the address below)

and you will receive full free particulars of the **GREAT GOODWILL COMPETITION** open to owners and purchasers of the

REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

which will enable anyone to earn handsome prizes.

THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE AMOUNT ANYONE MAY OBTAIN UNDER THIS PLAN between 1st JUNE AND 30th NOVEMBER, 1929.

For every portable typewriter sold by all other dealers combined more than ten Remingtons are sold. Follow the lead of nearly 40,000 satisfied users in India alone, and buy a

REMINGTON PORTABLE

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY), Ltd.,
Neville House, Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

only 3 A.M!

The night seems endless to sufferers from insomnia—after an eternity of restless tossing it is only 3 a.m. A night-cap of HORLICK'S will prevent this and ensure sound and restful slumber—HORLICK'S is light and nourishing, supplying necessary nutriment without overburdening the digestive functions.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only [two morning newspapers..... and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These two Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 16.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions off Coromandel are less marked to-day but a shallow low pressure area exists this Morning over North Madras Coast. There has again been widespread rain in Madras Presidency Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad with locally heavy falls along the East Madras Coast. The Monsoon is active in Burma and Bengal. Rain fall has been nearly general in Konkan, Mysore, Madras, Deccan, North Madras Coast and local in Burma, Assam, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and Southeast Madras.

Chief amount of rainfall are at Mandalay, two inches; Bhamo one;t Amherst, Akyab, Maymyo, half; Mymensingh, Cherrapunji, five; Chittagong, one; Berhampore, half; Cuddalore, four; Nellore, Belgaum, three; Vizagapatam, two; Mahableshwar, Hyderabad, Mangalore, Kurnool one Cocanda, Mercara, three; quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Madras Presidency. increase in Uppper Burma and Assam extend in Orissa, East Central Provinces and North Bombay Deccan. —A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

September 16

	Rainfall at— Colaba Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·00"	0·00"	0·00
Total Since 1st June to date	48·77	68·43	54·93
Total for the cor. period '28	78·55	110·54	85.23
Total for the cor. period '27	56·90	72·34	56·43

COLABA OBSERVATORY,

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending t 8 a.m. of 16-9-29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.855 inches (.041 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 1.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.6 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (3.0 above normal.

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 184 miles .

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.18.

Total rainfall during the year 49.46.

Weather Remarks Lightening at distance.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay Sept 16
E. P. Bales.

Receipts to date 14-9-29 1004000 1929-30 770000 1928-29.

Receipts yesterday 14-9-29 46000 1929-30 61006 1928-29.

Exports to date 14-9-29 506000 1929-30 611000 1928-29.

Stock at Ports 13-9-29 848000 1929-3 625000 1928-29.

Stock Interior Towns 13-9-29 312000 1929-30 275000 1928-29.

Stock Liverpool 13-9-29 753000 1929-30 655000 1928-29.

Visible Supply 13-9-29 205699 1929-30 2045000, 1928-29

Quantity in Sight 13-9-29 1552000 1929-30 1089000 1928-29.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool Sept. 14

Oct. close at s9|7d. 1-1|4d.
Dec. close at s9|11 3|4d. 1-1|4d.
Mar. close at 10|4 7|8d. 1-3|8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.34-3|8 1-1|4.
Dec. " " " 1.42-1|8 1-1|2.
Mar " " " 1.47-1|2 1-7|8.

Wheat Cables:
"Weather market, partial rains depressed, consider prospects poor unless continued rains. Think purchases on declines."

Linseed Cables:
"Linseed broke owing light scattered rains also action of market doubling margin requirements."

There's **NO** *Conjuring with*

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Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time

Quality!

As pure to-day as in 1920 - 100% Pure Virginia

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WE offer these Sample packets and if found effective full size bottles may be bought.

Rajratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence. Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra

Ramaratna: (Reg.) No. 3680
For external application, to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs 5/- Full Size Bottle Rs. 20/ V. P. Extra

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect. Price Rs. 5/- per bottle. V.P. Extra
TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly medical charges Rs. 5/- only
Postage Free.
Write for further particulars

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C. P. CEMENT

SWASTIKA BRAND

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Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in **2 DAYS** strength required by British Standard Specification in **28 DAYS.**

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1929

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL

Orthodox Unreasoning Denounced

"M. L A's ARE ON THEIR TRIAL'

Lady Laxmibai Presides Over Huge Public Meeting

The citizens of Bombay accorded a hearty support to the Sarda Bill at a public meeting called under the joint auspices of several public institutions in C. J. Hall on Monday evening. A large number of ladies mustered strong to support the resolution. European, Indian Christian, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies were seen in the front rows and cheered the speakers when they replied to the criticisms of the orthodox section who opposed the Bill in the name of religion. The supporters gave a fitting reply to the critics and appealed in the name of humanity and well-being of the country for support to the Bill. All of the speakers with one voice expressed their considered opinion that the marriage age should be raised beyond fourteen.

LADY JAGMOHANDAS PRESIDES.

Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas presided and expressed her regret that in this enlightened age a Bill of that kind was brought in the Assembly which only betrayed ignorance and backwardness of India as compared with other countries. There was no doubt, she said, that child marriage was ruinous and if they still persisted in it it would end in disaster to the nation. The dependence of India on foreign country was due to child marriage and it was time that this question was taken up in the whole India both by men and women in right earnest. The International Congress of Women recently held in Germany had suggested the raising of the age for marriage for Indian boys at 18. Lady Laxmibai opined that the proper age they should have been 24 as 18 was too early even for boys.

She congratulated Rai Saheb Haribilas Sarda on introducing the Bill in the Assembly and wished the Bill be passed into law for the good of the country soon.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta then moved: That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay is in entire agreement with the principles of the Bill to restrict the child marriages which is at present before the Legislative Assembly and urges on the members of the Legislative Assembly to accord to this moderate measure of reform their whole-hearted support by voting in its favour.

Mrs. Mehta said in 1926 in the first All-India Women's Conference she had the good fortune of moving a resolution that the age of marriage should be raised to 16 for the girls and 21 for boys Sarda Bill was a piece of legislation of great importance. They could not give solid education to their children who were born when they themselves were at tender age nor could they take an active part in the progressive movement of the country.

"DISGUSTED."

The age fixed in Sarda Bill was 14 which too was too low and required raising at an early date. She felt a sense of disgust at the speeches of some members of the Assembly who opposed the Bill. It was nothing but a false notion of religion which played havoc in their social and political life.

A HARROWING TALE.

Mr. M. C. Chagla seconded the resolution and said child marriage was the question which affected the health and education of both men and women of this country. As a Mussalman perhaps some might consider him an interloper but he looked upon the question of child marriage not as a Mahomedan but purely as an Indian and that was his apology for coming to the meeting that evening. A few hours before he came to the meeting he was referring to the last Census Report and he was shocked to see that there were 15 lakhs of Hindu widows under 15 years and 40 per cent. of married girls were under 15 years. Last Saturday he addressed a meeting at the Muslim Students' Union on Sarda Bill and after the meeting one of the audience came to him and revealed a harrowing tale of his married life. He said he married a girl of 12 years and she committed suicide as she had a horror of married life. The young man was tried by the High Court but was acquitted as he was himself a victim of atrocious social customs. There are hundreds and thousands of cases like this which did not come to light. If there was a *fatwa* in favour of child marriage, he was prepared to brush it aside. If a Hindu or a Mahomedan supported child marriage as a part of religion, he should be ashamed of that religion.

No man with a healthy and impartial mind could possibly subscribe to that view. Women in India had an important duty to perform and they could not do that by child marriage. Mr. Chagla expressed a hope that in a very near future another Bill would be brought in the Assembly to raise the age of marriage to 16 years.

THE SHAME OF IT.

Miss Mithan Tata supported the proposition and said when she read the speeches of opposition in the Assembly she rubbed her eyes and enquired if she lived in 1929 or in the XVIth century. The arguments of Opposition to say the least was peurile. One argument was that they should educate public opinion. Her reply was that Indian National Congress had passed resolutions for the last 40 years against child marriages and if that did not educate public opinion, she failed to see what else would educate them. Something more drastic than passing resolutions was necessary and the only remedy was legislation. She was surprised to see that the Sastris and Maulvis could see everything of the world and beyond the world but they could not see what was going on before their nose in regard to child marriage. The degradation of this country was due to child marriage and it was time to put a stop to it. If they wished to see Indian women raised in the eyes of the nations they should support the Bill. If among the followers of Mahatma Gandhi were to take a leaf from the book of Mahatma Gandhi on social reform they would have Swaraj soon.

Mr. J. K. Mehta further supported the resolution and scathingly denounced those who opposed the Bill on religious ground and said the law was made for man and not man for law. He asked every Indian to do his duty by the motherland by supporting the Bill.

ISLAM AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGES.

Mrs. Shafi Tyebji accorded her further support and said she was extremely surprised and greatly pained to see the strong opposition from orthodox circles to the passage of the Bill. The evil of child marriage did not exist among the Muslims, and yet some Muslim leaders had thought it proper to oppose the Bill. They were, in other words, giving the world to understand that Islam was a religion that supported child marriage. There could not be a greater insult to Islam, a religion which had safeguarded the interests of women as no other religion has done.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas then moved that a copy of the resolution be sent to the President of the Assembly.

Mr. Purshotamdas in a vigorous speech said if they could legislate against drugs and liquors which injured health of the citizens he failed to see why they should not legislate against child marriage which sapped their vitality. He declared that if there were Shastras which came in the way of reforms like child marriage he had no use for them.

Mrs. K. M. Munshi in seconding the resolution expressed her regret that in 1929 she came across some men in Arya Samaj Hall last week opposing the Sarda Bill. The world was progressing and if India wished to keep pace with that progress they should do away with child marriages.

M.L.A.'S ON TRIAL.

Dr. G V Deshmukh in supporting the proposition said that their representatives in the Assembly were on their trial. The evils of early marriage could not be denied by the most orthodox of Hindu community. There was one argument from the opposition that Government of India had nothing to do with this question. Dr. Deshmukh said Government of India were nothing but servants of this country. As they would order a Bhaya or a Pathan to carry out an order so the Assembly as master of the House had to order Government of India that no child marriage should be allowed in future and that order must be carried out. Another argument was on the ground of morality. Dr. Deshmukh said those who advocated child marriage on the ground of morality were devoid of self-respect for themselves and their families. The third argument was that by propaganda public opinion should be educated. Dr. Deshmukh replied it would take at least 300 years to educate public opinion if they were to adopt propaganda method. God was the author of nature and those who advocated child marriage on the ground of religion represented an unnatural religion because child marriage resulted in unnatural development. God had given them eyes to see in front and they should not look back as to what happened 2000 years ago. If Islam was a universal religion Hinduism represented justice in this world and hereafter. He asked those men who advocated child marriage whether they would prefer to be born women in next birth and undergo the ordeal of child marriage, widowhood and all the sufferings involved? Speaking as a medical man he said even 14 years for a girl was too early and it should be at least raised to 18 years.

TOO MUCH OBSESSED WITH PAST.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in further supporting suggested that a copy of the resolution be also sent to the Leader of the Assembly who had supported Sarda Bill. It was a matter of shame, he said, that in 1929 they should feel the need for assembling in a public meeting to support a legislative measure that fixed the age for marriage for girls at so outrageously low a figure as 14. The Bill was a timid measure too inadequate to remove the evil of child marriage. Apart from improving the physique of the people, if women were to come into their own if they were to cease to be dolls, with the characteristic defects of dolls, one of which was that they aged and lost their charms prematurely, if they were to be adequately equipped to play the role of equal and efficient comrades of men, the minimum age for marriage for them should be raised at once to 18. In Bengal 62 out of every 1000 Hindu girls of ages 10 to 15 and 52 out of every 1000 Muslim girls were married. Considering that Bengal Muslims formed 42 per cent. of the total Muslim population in India, the extent of the prevalence of the evil of early marriage among Muslims could be realised. Those Muslims who opposed the Sarda Bill knew little of the havoc caused by it in Bengal and less of their religion. The Quran contained no injunction prescribing a certain minimum age for marriage. In fact a Muslim marriage being a civil contract to be valid required the free consent of both the parties and a girl of hardly 14 could not be expected to be fit to enter into such a contract. Mr. Brelvi added that they as a nation had been too much obsessed with the past, with what their ancestors did. It was time they thought of the future and the generations to follow. What, he asked, would those who followed them thirty or forty years think of their pitiful and criminal compromises with orthodoxy—with the Pandits and the Maulvis the majority of whom not only knew little of true religion but were unfit, according to all rational standard to be their guides in matters vitally affecting their national well-being

Indore Maharaja at Berlin: Raja Rajeswar Sawai Shri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur has arrived in Berlin for a visit. He is seen with his wife on the left and sister on the right. —P. P. A.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay

KHAZANDI MURDER CASE

Judge's „No" to Govt's Application

CASE AGAINST S.A. BRUTTO TO BE PROCEEDED WITH

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 16.

In a crowded Court Room, the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad pronounced a long Order on the Government's application for the withdrawal of the sensational Khanzadi abduction and murded case, refusing to give his assent to the withdrawal by the Government. The case will proceed.

The Judge, Mr. Weston, mainly relied on the findings in the Judicial Commissioner's order, refusing the accused's application for quashing the commital Order.—A. P.

HUNGER STRIKE BILL TO BE CIRCULATED

Home Member's Statement in Assembly

SIR JAMES' VEILED THREAT

GOVT. CLIMBS DOWN.

Lobby forecasts turned out to be true when Sir James Crerar rose to make a statement on the Hunger Strike Bill.

Apparently this development was not altogether welcomed in some quarters.

Mr. Neogy asked where was the power under Standing Orders to make a statement, at this stage? If Sir James Crerar wished to reply, then others had not yet finished.

Mr. Keane replied that the Home Member had a right to speak on a circulation motion.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether the Member could not speak twice.

UNWRITTEN LAW.

President: But where is that power under the Standing Orders? He has already moved the consideration and is only entitled to reply to the debate. But I have been told that if the Home Member is allowed to make a statement it will facilitate the public business (Hear, hear) and curtail the debate. I can always exercise that power. I propose to do so. (Applause.)

Mr. Keane: Standing Order Thirty-two enables the Chair to call members in the order he likes.

President: I can only call upon him to reply to the debate but when the Chair is convinced that the Course of the Debate will be facilitated it can call upon any member to make any statement.

Mr. Yakub: Is it an exercise of the inherent power. (Hear, hear).

President: This is an unwritten law of this House. (Applause).

Sir James Crerar thereupon rose to make a statement agreeing to the circulation of the Bill.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

Sir James Crerar first acknowledged the studied moderation in which the speeches of the principal Opposition speakers were couched. He also acknowledged the support and assistance of those who appreciated the responsibility of Government and the considerations which moved them to give full support to Government. The Government had reviewed the debate in the light of the depth, sincerity and genuineness of the feeling expressed by various speakers. He summed up the argument advanced in two categories:—Firstly those who said that there might be some justification, but the Bill touched fundamental issues and therefore required fuller consideration; secondly those who were doubtful whether the arguments adduced had made out a case for the urgency, necessity for permanent enactment of a measure. Others had emphasised the grievances of the accused. He reminded the House of the fact that Jail Administration was a Provincial Subject and hoped that none would wish the Government of India to interfere.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Jayakar's point regarding racial discrimination had made a deep impression in the mind of the House. He asserted there was no racial discrimination but an attempt at equalisation of penalty by laying down a standard which would not impose greater hardship on one class than the other.

DON'T WANT HOME MEMBER TO REPLY TO DEBATE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru interrupting said that he understood that Government wished to make a statement and not to reply to the debate. He did not accept Sir James Crerar's statement as a true summary of the debate.

Sir James said he had no intention to enter into controversial matter. He wished to assure Mr Jayakar that though the matter of racial discrimination was not specifically referred in the Government of India's circular letter it would now be specifically referred to local Governments who would be asked to submit a report on the whole matter at an early date.

Mr. Jayakar: Would Government express its opinion supporting the removal of racial discrimination?

Sir James answered that the entire subject would be reviewed by a special conference of provincial representatives which Government would summon as early as possible. They could not anticipate the conclusion of this conference.

Continuing Sir James Crerar said local Governments had been asked to consult unofficial opinion. He also invited the leaders of the parties in the House to confer with him and he would communicate their suggestions to local Governments and after receiving local Government's reports he proposed to see further consultation with leaders in the House.

SLAP IN THE FACE OF OPPOSITION.

Sir James Crerar continued: "But I must make it clear that the Government feel bound to maintain their opinion that there is a deficiency in the Law and the deficiency should be remedied. (Mr. Price: Hear, hear). (Laughter). We retain the view that the provision in the Bill did not really conflict with any principles of justice or fairplay. (Mr. Price: Hear, hear). (Renewed laughter). Nevertheless, I do not disguise the fact that a great principle is involved. There is some room for the view that the emergency which arose is not so grave. Government, in deference to the views expressed in the House regarding the necessity for further deliberation and consultation is

(Continued on page 5.)

A scene from "The Show" shown at the Capitol.

A scene from "Outlawed" starring Tom Mix which will be shown shortly at the Globe Cinema.